

## No. 11.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1841.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, the following report of the transactions of this office has been prepared.

The table annexed (marked in the appendix No. 1) shows the number of Indians, and the tribes to which they respectively belong, who are natives of the country west of the Mississippi river; the bands, and their number severally, whose emigration is completed, and those whose removal is only partially effected, and to what extent; the number of each tribe remaining east twelve months ago, and of those emigrated since; and how many are subsisted by the Government, and at what cost.

It will be perceived that the removal west has been confined to a single tribe, but that the body of Indians whose presence in Florida every effort is making to rid us of, fortunately with considerable success, and with every prospect of an early favorable termination to the harassing conflict that has been maintained since 1835. Returns earlier in the season make the number of Indians who had set out from Florida 423, of whom 414 arrived west, nine having died on the journey; and a report of the 6th, received on the 10th instant, adds the number of 200, who were at and left New Orleans on the 20th of October, on their way to their new homes.

The Swan-creek and Black river bands of the Chippewa nation were partially removed in the year 1839, as has been heretofore reported. There remain, as the acting superintendent of Michigan reports, about 200 of them in that region, viz: 108 in the neighborhood of Black river; "another band of 107 have crossed the St. Clair river, and partly joined the colony of British Methodists, nearly opposite to Fort Gratiot. A few of those who have remained on our side have bought farms and are determined to become citizens; the residue wander about, doing little good, and must ere long be removed somewhere." He adds: "The Government will have to extend its bountiful aid to them ere long, else many of them must perish; yet they have great dread of crossing the Missouri. Should the policy of removal west of this river be discontinued, and a new colony established, you will no doubt endeavor to have the plan matured in the course of the ensuing winter." With such as have elected to go to Canada we have no concern, but the situation of those within our territory demands our attention. The treaty of 1836 ceded their lands, and we stipulated to furnish them 8,320 acres, or 13 sections of land, west of the Mississippi or northwest of St. Anthony's falls. There is no direct engagement on their part to remove west, but it would be difficult to say they must go more strongly than it is expressed by the treaty and the grant of land to them west or northwest. The avails of the ceded lands were secured to them, but they amount to much less than was anti-

icipated; and certain advancements were made to them by the treaty, to be refunded out of the proceeds of the sales. In the absence of any provision on the subject, and considering that all the land they ceded amounted only to 8,320 acres, I think it proper to reiterate the recommendation of last year, that they, including the 62 already removed southwest, should be put on the usual footing of having the expenses of their removal borne and a twelve months' provision furnished them by the United States.

The Ottawas and Chippewas have ceased to live by right in Michigan; the term of five years, during which they were entitled to occupy the reservations made by the treaty of 1836, "and no longer, unless the United States grant them permission to remain on said lands for a longer period," expired on the 27th of May last. By the 8th article of the treaty they were to remove to the west of the Mississippi, or the country between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, among the Chippewas; and, "when the Indians wish it, the United States will remove them at their expense, provide them a year's subsistence," &c. It will be seen there is no period fixed for their emigration, and that arises out of the alteration made by the Senate's amendments to the frame of the original treaty. The time now rests in the discretion of the United States; to be exercised judiciously and in a spirit of kindness to these poor people, I trust, and with reasonable notice to them when a determination is made. The project of a northern Indian territory, if it can be consummated, will afford them a suitable future home, in point of climate and other respects; and, in my judgment, the indulgence of remaining where they are should be extended to them until this new feature in our Indian policy shall be either fully adopted or rejected.

A treaty was made with the Miami tribe, for a cession of their remaining lands in Indiana, on the 28th of November last; confirmation of which was advised by the Senate, with certain amendments, on the 25th day of February. The changes proposed made it necessary to submit the amendments to the other contracting party; which, after full explanation, assented thereto, and the ratification of the entire instrument took place on the 7th of June, 1841. The extinction of Indian title throughout all Indiana was justly regarded to be of great consequence to that commonwealth. The lands acquired are of superior quality, and situated in what must become a rapidly improving part of the State.

It has for a considerable time been an object with the Government to procure a cession of the Wyandot lands in Crawford county, Ohio. Various attempts have from time to time, for some years, been unsuccessfully made to treat with them for this purpose; and, on the 26th of March last, Colonel John Johnston, of Ohio, was appointed a commissioner, with instructions to negotiate with these Indians. He has had several interviews with them, but nothing definite has yet been effected, so far as this office is informed. The tracts of land they occupy contain about 109,144 acres, which are situated in the midst of a populous community of our fellow-citizens, nearly midway between the capital of Ohio and the southwestern end of Lake Erie. It will be perceived that, while the Wyandots are suffering from the immediate neighborhood of whites, the settlement and improvement of a large body of land in the heart of a thrifty and important county are prevented by the presence of the Indians, who it is evident cannot long remain, and while they do, from the uncertainty of their posi-



tion and the deteriorating influences around them, cannot make any advances, if it be possible to keep them stationary.

Your immediate predecessor, at an early period of his administration of the War Department, contemplated the establishment of an Indian territory in the northern part of Iowa. Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, was appointed commissioner to negotiate with the Sioux, or Dakota tribes, for a cession of land for this purpose west of Fort Snelling, embracing the St. Peter's river, in the neighborhood of the Blue Earth river and Swan lakes. It was not intended, however, to confine him to a particular spot or defined limits, but to indicate that there or thereabouts seemed to be the proper selection. The land was represented to be good, to be advantageously undulating, and to have a sufficiency of timber. The project seems to me to be judicious, in reference as well to our own citizens as the Indians. It will be difficult to find space southwest of the Missouri for all the tribes yet to be removed, and perhaps impossible without the acquisitions referred to a twelvemonth ago. The Southwestern States complain of the congregation of so many Indians on their borders. If there be any danger in their concentration, it will not be increased on the plan proposed, and we shall thus make a counterpoise to the southwestern Indian territory, having a dense white population (that will soon collect) interposed between the two settlements. It is an important point of national policy, that, judiciously carried out, would, I think, result in great benefits to the country.

I forbear any further observations, which the occasion, under other circumstances, might invite, arising out of the geographical position of the contemplated new territory, because one of the treaties concluded by Governor Doty is before the Senate, and the other, received at the department since Congress rose, will, it is presumed, be laid before the Senate at the next session. They are merely adverted to now as a part of the history of the proceedings of the department, with a full sense of the propriety of abstaining from remark upon important measures, awaiting final action where alone it can be constitutionally had.

In furtherance of the measure just spoken of, Governor Chambers, of Iowa, Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, and the undersigned, were on the 1st day of September last appointed commissioners to treat with the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagoes, for cessions of the land they respectively occupy in Iowa. They met at the agency of the former, and on the 15th day of October last opened their negotiations with the Sacs and Foxes. The instructions of the War Department to the commission, dated the 3d of September, were strictly observed. The propositions we were authorized to make were submitted to a full council, in a spirit of entire frankness. Their answer was requested without allowing themselves to be influenced by the counsel of white men, who were excluded from all participation in their deliberations. After full consideration, their response was unanimously made, and it was unfavorable to our wishes. They declined decidedly a sale of their lands to the United States. We were instructed to ask for a cession of all the land they possessed in Iowa, and restricted to that proposition, for the reasons that a partial cession would only lay the ground for a second treaty at the same expense of holding it, and at an increased consideration, and because their removal was a principal object. Without enlarging on the subject in the body of this report, I annex copies of the appointment of the commissioners, of the minutes of the

several councils they held with the Indians on this subject, and of their report to the War Department, (Nos. 2, 3, and 4.)

On the 23d of January last a letter was addressed to this office by H. R. Schoolcraft, Esq., acting superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, received on the 3d of February, (No. 5,) stating that there was a Saganaw reserve of 3,000 acres of land situated at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee, which had not been purchased, and the Indian title to which the inhabitants were very desirous should be extinguished. A critical examination of the treaty of January, 1837, satisfied my mind that the 3,000 acre tract was intended to be ceded by it, and I so advised Mr. Schoolcraft in a communication of the 9th of April, 1841, (No. 6,) giving my reasons at length for my opinion, and asking him, as the negotiator of the treaty, for his views on the subject, and a statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the compact in regard of the reservation in question. On the 26th of April I received his reply, under date of the 17th of April, (No. 7,) concurring in my view of the matter, and showing, with the inherent evidence of the treaty itself, as referred to in my letter of the 9th of April, that the right and equity were with the United States, but that an unintentional omission of the 3,000 acre tract had taken place. On the 7th of June I requested Robert Stuart, Esq., the present superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, to procure a relinquishment of the Indian right to the above tract, (No. 8,) and on the 13th instant received a communication from that gentleman, dated the 4th instant, covering an explanatory agreement entered into by the Saganaw Indians on the 27th of October, setting the errors which had occurred in the treaty of 1837 right, (No. 9.)

Provision having been made for the payment of the debts of the Miami tribe in the treaty before adverted to, and the 3d article thereof, providing for the appointment of a commissioner or commissioners to investigate the claims preferred against them, and ascertain their indebtedness, Othniel L. Clark and Lot Bloomfield, Esqs., of Indiana, were, on 21st June, appointed commissioners to perform that duty. On the 18th September the honorable Jonathan McCarty, of the same State, was added to the commission. The report of these gentlemen has not yet been received, but may be expected shortly.

The commission instituted to investigate and report the facts in relation to alleged purchases of Indian reservations, under the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws, has been discontinued. The records, papers, and documents, belonging to it have been received and examined. The result is, that 303 claims were favorably considered by the commissioner, viz: 252 under the 19th article and supplement, and 56 under the 14th article. A larger number was submitted, but it does not appear that he acted definitively on them. The reports of the agent are revised here, and the purchases submitted for the approbation of the President, where they are fortified by proof, showing the fairness of the transaction; that the consideration was adequate, and that it has been paid to the reservee. The required testimony is often wanting, and the necessary consequence is delay.

I would again respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the unadjusted claims to reservations under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. This important and involved subject has been noticed in each of the annual reports that I have had the honor to make; and in the two last it was respectfully submitted for consideration, whether the unlocated claims under the 19th article (118 in number) should not take

the same direction with those under the 14th. The commission that was organized and continued under the laws of 3d March, 1837, and 22d February, 1838, acted upon but a comparatively small number of these claims under the 14th article. In my opinion, it would be judicious to revive the investigation, extending it as before suggested, or to take such other step for a final disposition of this complicated matter as the wisdom of Congress may think fit to adopt. "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," passed 22d June, 1838, reserved from sale "any tract or tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," to satisfy the claims of such Indians, &c.; "and also to reserve from sale or entry a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no such settlement or improvement has been made as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States, on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty, on the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty shall be investigated by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress." The 5th section of the supplement of 1st June, 1840, to the above law, runs thus: "And nothing in the last proviso of the act of the 22d June, 1838, shall be so construed as to defeat any right of pre-emption accruing under said act, or under this act, or under any preceding act of Congress; nor shall said pre-emption claims be defeated by any contingent Choctaw location." The above acts of Congress were recited in the last annual report from this office, and are now repeated to make what follows intelligible. By the act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," of the 4th September, 1841, it is provided, "and so much of the proviso of the act of 22d June, 1838, or any order of the President of the United States, as directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured in virtue of said treaty."

The law of 1840 was confined to and preferred pre-emptions then existing. The act of 1841 opens the door to future pre-emptioners. It appears to me that the complexity which surrounds these reservation claims is year by year growing greater, and that an additional reason is thereby furnished for early legislation on the subject.

The contract made by James C. Watson & Co., with certain Creek chiefs, for the purchase of a large number of tracts of land reserved to Creek Indians, under the treaty made with them in 1832, has been heretofore spoken of. Under a clause of that paper, a commission was instituted to investigate the respective claims of the above purchasers, and those of others that conflicted with them, which was closed in February last. Many of the cases referred to have been finally settled by compromise between the parties, leaving a portion not exceeding 110 in number, on which appeals have been made by the parties, respectively, from the several reports of the Commissioner, for final disposition.

The other claims to reservations by Creeks have been considered and acted on, so far as they have been in a condition to be taken up, and the attention that was due to other business in the office would allow. Nu-

merous cases have been suspended at the instance of the parties in interest, who desired further time to furnish additional testimony in support of their respective sides of the question; and others have been deferred to give parties the opportunity of conforming to conditions prescribed, the fulfilment of which must precede recommendations of contracts for approval.

The money that has been received by this office in payment of purchases from the heirs of deceased and other Creek Indians amounts to \$17,057 62, of which \$11,942 62 were transmitted for distribution among those entitled, through the acting superintendent of the Western Territory. The balance since received will be forwarded for payment in the same manner, to those to whom it belongs, by the first favorable opportunity.

The registers of Chickasaw reservations, and of the reservees required by the regulations, adopted by President Jackson, for carrying out the treaty stipulations which the chiefs mentioned in the 4th article of the treaty of 1834 ought, with the advice and assistance of their agent, to have furnished according to the 14th article of the treaty of 1832, have not been received, although called for. But a measure equally, if not more effective, is in a course of execution. It will be recollected that, from the reports of Col. Benjamin Reynolds, the Chickasaw agent, prior to June, 1838, it was believed that reservations had been allotted to all those entitled to land. Afterwards, however, the agent named, and his successor, Col. Upshaw, reported that many claims had been preferred under the treaty provisions, the allotments for which frequently conflict, it has been stated at the land office, with sales made by the register at Pontotoc. The chiefs and commissioners under the treaty of 1834 communicated their anxious desire, through the acting superintendent, to have the claims made since June, 1838, investigated in general council of the nation. They state their belief that, although some of them may be valid, there must be many which have no foundation and are fraudulent. Lists were accordingly prepared and forwarded to the acting superintendent, a late report from whom states that the investigation will be had during the month of November, the result of which will be communicated to this office. It was my opinion that the report of the Chickasaw chiefs and commissioners, of the conclusion to which the tribe had come in council, should be final; but your predecessor thought it should be reviewed here, and such determinations made as the facts would justify. The whole Chickasaw cession, except the reservations, it is provided shall be sold for the benefit of the nation; by so many tracts, then, as are declared to belong to individuals, will the general stock be reduced. It struck me there was, therefore, no risk of the chiefs and commissioners, or the tribe in council, reporting in favor of a claim not well founded. If there is no good ground for such an apprehension, especially when it is recollected that many of the leading men among these Indians are quite intelligent, and capable of transacting business, much contention and delay in settling these reservation claims would be avoided by regarding their decisions as conclusive.

The reservations which have been made under other treaties, and require the attention of the Department, have received it from time to time as they were presented and prepared for consideration and decision.

While on this subject I respectfully ask your attention, and, through you, that of Congress, to a measure that I think it concerns the public interests should be adopted. It was suggested by me to the Secretary of War, in a special report of 22d April, 1840, and by him submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, but, so far as I am inform-

ed, no legislation had in regard of it. The Indian department must have houses for its agents to live in; for the blacksmiths, farmers, &c., it undertakes to support for various tribes; and school-houses, churches, &c., are often built or paid for under treaty engagements. When the land on which they stand is ceded by the Indians, and they cease to possess it, there is no authority, of which I am aware, to prevent the occupancy of these improvements by any of our citizens. It is United States property, upon which now any one may enter and acquire title, and upon which for many years past he might settle, with the assurance that his claim would be legalized. The cost of these buildings is always, in a great measure, lost to the United States. The War Department or the Indian office may, to be sure, sell the house or building, that is, the materials of which it is composed, but without an inch of ground, and of course they bring a mere trifle. The remedy I propose is this: the passage of a law authorizing the Indian office or the War Department to sell an eighth, a quarter, or a half section of land, according to the extent and value of the improvement, with it. A sale could be effected before the Indians were removed or the occupants under the Government left it, and the Treasury be generally reimbursed to some reasonable extent. A public sale by auction, after the settler is once in possession, experience abundantly proves would not be available. By a law of 3d March, 1819, the Secretary of War is authorized, "under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military sites, belonging to the United States, as may have been found to become useless for military purposes." The Secretary of War is further authorized by said law, on the payment of the consideration money agreed upon into the Treasury, to transfer the title in fee simple. The same authority to sell a proper proportion of land with improvements made, and existing on lands ceded by Indian tribes, would remedy the evil.

The Seminoles who have been removed, according to a previous statement, 614 in number, are upon subsistence, according to the treaty of Payne's Landing, and will so continue for one year from the date of their respective arrivals, at a cost to the United States of 13 cents per ration, or so much per day for each Indian.

While at St. Louis I learned, by communications from the superintendent of Indian affairs in Iowa, and the late sub-agent at Council Bluffs, that there was good ground to apprehend that that part of the united band of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, on the east bank of the Missouri, were endeavoring to enlist "the different tribes of Indians on the Mississippi, and also several tribes on the south of the Missouri river," in a war party against the Sioux, in retaliation for injuries alleged to be received at their hands. Although whatever was deemed proper had been done by those officers who had received the earliest information, and I had reason to believe, from conversations with the agents who met me at St. Louis, that there was no probable immediate danger of an outbreak, I still thought it my duty to take the additional measures that seemed to be judicious to guard against such an occurrence. The several agents, whose charge was liable to be seduced, were addressed on the subject. One of these communications is annexed, (No. 10.) I am happy to add an extract from a communication of the agent of the Sioux to his immediate superintendent, dated 27th September last, which (No. 11) shows that the Sioux were disposed to be peaceable for the future.

Subjoined you have tabular statements showing the amount of appro-



priations for the service of the Indian department, drawn between the 1st day of October, 1840, and the 4th of March last; the sums drawn out of the same fund between the 4th of March and the 1st of October last, and between this day and the 6th of November instant, respectively; and the amount appropriated for the service of 1841, with the sums drawn thereout, between the 4th of March and the 1st of October, and subsequently to the 6th November, and of the balances thereof in the Treasury on the two last days severally, (Nos. 12, 13, and 14.)

I send likewise, by your instruction, a statement (No. 15) of the funds in the hands of Daniel Kurtz, Esq., disbursing agent of the Indian department, certified by that gentleman, setting forth where the moneys are deposited and kept. There appears to me to have been, and as there probably still is, a misapprehension on the subject of this agency, as well as in regard of the expenditure of one appropriation to effect the ends of another, I ask leave to submit a few explanatory observations respecting each. The disbursing office has long existed under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, whose agent the disbursing officer is. I found the present incumbent in the discharge of the most onerous and responsible duties of his agency when I became Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he has since performed to the entire satisfaction of your predecessors, as I have always understood, and without any compensation whatever. The office was deemed to be necessary to the proper conduct of the affairs of the Department. Officers often discharge, *in part*, the duties imposed on them, when they are transferred, removed, or resign. Moneys have been placed in their hands, which are of course drawn from the Treasury for that purpose; and when their accounts, so far as they have acted, are settled, a balance will remain with them that is necessary for the purpose for which it was originally intended, but which, if returned into the Treasury, might go into the surplus fund; nor, according to my apprehension, would it be so paid until ascertained on final settlement. This would occasion great delay, and often defeat the end in view. By the payment of admitted balances to the disbursing agent, all this is avoided. Interest is also payable on the various investments made on Indian account, which must be safely kept until they are paid over or reinvested, as duty may require. Some agency in this particular, or other safe disposition of the funds referred to, is required. The money cannot be drawn from its depositories except on the check of the agent, countersigned by the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and this mode of drafting upon it was, I am informed, suggested by the present agent. There would, therefore, seem to be as much security thrown around the fund as such an agency is capable of. If you should think, however, that a change would be judicious, it rests with you, as the head of the War Department, to order it. The matter is entirely within your discretion, the agent acting for you, and not being strictly or legally subject to my control in the performance of this service, although it would be my duty, and, as such, would be rigidly attended to, to inform you if I saw any thing wrong, or had the slightest reason to think that the agency was not conducted with the utmost integrity.

With a view, as I believe, to prevent the accumulation of funds in the hands of public agents and officers, it was deemed advisable, as long ago as 1809, to authorize them, when they had money in their hands which had been appropriated for one purpose for which it was not immediately

wanted, to apply it to any other more pressing object for which an appropriation had also been made, to the extent of the latter, which should make good the fund thus substituted for it. This was effected up to 1822, I am informed, by stating the fact upon the face of the account of the disbursing agent or officer when it came to be settled, and the requisite entry was made on the Treasury books. In the year last named the plan of counter-requisitions was devised by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been acted on from that day, and, I presume, will continue to be, as to Indian accounts, for disbursements prior to July last. Their operation went to give a more formal and regular character to reimbursements. On the 17th March, 1838, the Secretary of War approved, for this branch of the service, the course so long pursued. The system, in its origin and progress, had the sanction of the very able gentlemen at the head of the Treasury Department in 1809 and 1822, and of the no less distinguished Secretary of War in March, 1838. It is not confined, according to my information, to this office, but prevailed in the other branches of your Department, where it still prevails, as well as in the Navy Department, and perhaps elsewhere. The purpose of those who adopted and persevered in it during 32 years was as pure and patriotic as I believe the practice to have been under it—for at no time, in my opinion, was it contemplated by any one that appropriated money should be applied to an object for which there was no appropriation, or beyond the actual appropriation; nor do I recollect any instance of such misapplication, though, from misconstruction of a law, or from misapprehension of its meaning or extent, it is possible this may have happened. I speak, of course, of those who have expended the public money for public purposes, and do not refer to such as, forgetful of their duty and themselves, have given to private use what belonged to their country. Of the latter there are, lamentably, too many instances. The system was abolished, in the Indian department, by an order of your predecessor, on the 8th day of July last—which you may, perhaps, think requires some modification. This rescission, *in its principle*, had my concurrence—not because the old system was unconstitutional, but because its tendency was to protract the settlement of accounts, and to mingle and confound things that should be kept separate, and are best exhibited in the simplest form. It has not only the high authority already mentioned in its favor, but many public men, whose opinions I greatly respect, now think it a most judicious measure, well calculated to advance and protect the public interests. From them I have been constrained to differ, and have always differed since I knew any thing of the subject. This view has been repeatedly presented to your predecessors; and in the first annual report that I had the honor to submit, in November, 1838, the opinion is expressed that money should only be called for at the Treasury “on special requisitions, at the time, and for the precise object that requires the expenditure.” The question is one of expediency only. Whether the order of 8th of July can be advantageously altered will be for you to decide. Experience will test its soundness; determine the necessity of future changes; inform us, if they are required, what they ought to be; and perhaps may show the propriety of recurring to the course lately repudiated.

The issue of the system of 1809 has been the protraction of the settlement of accounts. The result has been thus produced. Even where one fund has been used to effect the purposes of another, the latter still remaining in the Treasury, although the reimbursement of the

expended fund can be made by counter-requisition, the investigation necessary to ascertain the proper head of appropriation on which to issue it involves increase of labor and time, and necessarily contributes to produce the delay complained of. There is, however, a more formidable difficulty. Suppose there are three distinct appropriations, that I will designate as A, B, and C, and that the fund of A is used for the purposes of B, and that of B for the objects of C, A should be reimbursed by B; but the appropriation is exhausted, and there is nothing for which a counter-requisition can issue. He who disburses the money will appear to be the debtor of A and the creditor of B, which, as far as mere form goes, is true, but has no reality, for the agent or officer has faithfully disbursed public money for public objects. The accounting officers, however, cannot close his account, because a counter-requisition on B, to be placed to his credit against his liability to A, cannot be drawn. A remedy is required: What shall it be?

The same obstructions and difficulties existed in 1829. A law was passed on the 27th January, 1831, providing for the evil, by authorizing the President to do what was deemed to be necessary on the occasion. An act conferring similar powers, as to all accounts which may require their exercise of a prior date, would enable the proper officers to close them. This done, under the transfer power it will be seen at once whether any deficit exists. There ought to be none, except where money appropriated has gone to the surplus fund, or there have been actual defalcations.

The law of 1831 appropriated \$61,000 to meet balances on accounts presented and settled by the proper accounting officers. But it will be in season to ask for such an appropriation when the deficit is ascertained, which cannot be reached until actual settlements have taken place. I respectfully recommend the passage of a bill conferring the powers contained in the 2d section of the said law.

A tabular exhibit of the investments made and held for the benefit of Indian tribes is submitted, together with a statement of the appropriations made by Congress annually in lieu of interest, where it has not been thought advisable to invest the principal according to the treaty stipulations, (Nos. 16 and 17.) This system of putting money to interest for Indian use, in either of the shapes above mentioned, is a wise and beneficial one for them; they have no forecast, and the principal if paid them would be wasted and lost; whereas its annual yield will be a continued supply, that ought to be productive of many benefits. I think the plan adopted since 1837, of appropriating the interest, more judicious and safer than investment. In case of a failure to pay the interest, or a depreciation of the stock, when necessary to convert it into money, although the United States would not be legally bound to make good the loss, yet there are moral considerations that would impel them to do it. The appropriations, although more expensive to us, are certain and safe, and in the end may be more economical.

The various annuities due by us, and treaty stipulations that bind us to furnish supplies, &c., to Indian tribes, have received proper attention, and either have been paid and performed or are in a course of payment and performance. The recipients of money are rarely more than conduit pipes to convey it into the pockets of their traders. The existing system is founded on the intercourse laws, which prescribe the mode of granting

and revoking licenses—the provision respecting it being substantially the same in the law of 1802 as in that of 1834. It is difficult to determine what is the best mode of supplying the Indians with such goods as their situation and necessities require, and there is great diversity of opinion on the subject. One thing is certain: that the annuities are absorbed always in large proportion, generally entirely; and that, in addition, the tribes or their members become, in shorter or longer periods, according to their supposed means of ultimate payment, deeply indebted to the traders. Some of these individuals deal fairly with them, that is, they furnish them with useful and good articles, while others, there is just reason to believe, though it is impossible usually to establish it by direct evidence, sell them such articles as are very costly, but calculated to captivate their fondness for show, when more substantial and stouter, but less extravagant goods would better bear exposure and the careless use of them to which they are subjected; and not unfrequently they receive what is useless, and sometimes injurious. Besides, they buy what they do not want, and trade the purchases off for whiskey, by which the vice of intemperance is greatly encouraged and extended, so as to reach nearly every member of some tribes. With the above difference, which will always be found under the system, they all charge very high prices. They get the proceeds of the Indian hunts, and the greater part, if not all, of the annuities, but these means pay only a portion of the credits given; the uncertain receipt of the balance, dependent on the formation of a treaty with the particular tribe, (for it seems what Indians do not pay within a year they do not regard themselves as owing,) induces the exaction of exorbitant prices, that the actual receipts may cover losses. The consequence is, that the few Indians who pay in full are exposed to extravagant charges, and that a large debt is soon run up against the band, which, when a treaty is made, assumes or insists on the United States furnishing a fund to pay the individual debts. The Indians do not suffer alone in this, for the sum allotted to relieve them from their liabilities is doubtless an addition to what they would be otherwise willing to receive for a cession of their land. In this way the Treasury of the United States has been heavily taxed since the payment of Indian debts has become a feature in our treaties with them. I would strongly recommend that no such provision be made in future negotiations. We will so remove the temptation to sell them more goods than they can pay for in the current year, and prevent the purchase of what they ought to do without. The fact that these full supplies are one of the great obstacles to a change of Indian life, and a recourse to pastoral or agricultural pursuits, recommends their curtailment to favorable consideration.

I do not well see how the evil above referred to can be fully corrected, except by a change of system. The enormous prices put upon the goods sold them, (and they will buy any thing and at any price if a credit is obtained;) the purchase of unnecessary articles, and the exchange of whatever they possess, useful or fanciful, for ardent spirits; the influence acquired by the traders in the conduct of their traffic with them, often exercised to thwart the views and policy of the Government, and every evil incident to the trade which may be laid at the door of particular persons engaged in it, will be found to attend the traffic, in whose hands soever it may be. The factory system is, *in principle*, it strikes me, the true plan of supplying the wants of the Indians. I do not mean *the* factory system as it was

used, or, it seems to have been thought, abused, between 1816 and 1822, but a factory system properly arranged and guarded. It is evident that the idea was a favorite one through a series of years commencing with April, 1802, when the law of 1796, authorizing the establishment of trading houses under United States officers, was revived and renewed till April, 1806. The plan was then remodelled, continued in 1809, and modified by a new law in 1811, to be of force until 1st April, 1814. The war interfered with its execution; but immediately after the peace, viz: on 3d March, 1815, the law of 1811 was revived and continued in 1817, 1818, 1819, (with modifications in the two last years,) 1820, and 1821. It ceased to exist on the 23d June, in the year 1822. It was objected to as liable to abuse and having resulted in loss to the Treasury. The former reason may be urged against almost any line of policy you can adopt. It should not exist. The most vigilant attention and unbending integrity of those who direct its execution, together with the same qualities in those who execute in person a given system, will alone protect the public and the Indians from wrong; and I trust we are not so far in the sear leaf that officers are not now in place, and cannot be hereafter found, who deserve entire confidence. As to the loss that was incurred, I fancy you would find it very much inferior to the burdens that have been thrown on the public by the trade system, if you could trace the payments that have been made for Indian debts, and which I regard as so much added to what would have been the consideration of cessions made, if there was no indebtedness.

If the suggestion should meet with favor, it would, in my judgment, be necessary to proceed with great caution—beginning on a small scale, and do not, on reflection, see any reason for an alteration of the views expressed on this subject in the last annual report, to which I respectfully extending the supply of goods by Government, as the Indians would become accustomed to the change, which should be worked gradually. I refer.

The statement herewith submitted (No. 18) will show the condition of the Indian schools, so far as reports have been received from those in charge of them, (numbered from 19 to 30, inclusive.) It will be perceived that returns have not reached the Department in many instances; but there are probably good reasons for this, as we know that the superintendent of Wisconsin was absent on duty with which he was charged by the Government. There has been no superintendent at St. Louis during the summer, the nomination of the gentleman who is the present incumbent having been confirmed shortly before Congress adjourned; and some of the schools are in remote and very isolated positions, without post offices near them, subject to all the accidents of private conveyance if it offers, and afterwards to the irregularities and chances that may befall the mail on the frontiers and on long routes. Judging from a comparison of the returns received with those of last year, I have no reason to believe that there is any very great change, though I have observed with pleasure that there is a slight increase of pupils in several instances. The strongest, and at the same time for that reason the most gratifying, exemplification of this remark is the manual labor school established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Fort Leavenworth agency. This institution is on a large scale. The religious society has contributed freely of its means, and the Department has been as liberal in aiding to build it up as a just regard to the claims of kin-



dred establishments would allow. I think the assistance exceedingly well bestowed. The plan adopted is the only one that ever will succeed, according to my judgment, combining instruction in letters with housewifery, labor on the farm, and a knowledge of the mechanic arts. Without a proper appreciation of domestic comforts and enjoyments, all you can teach them in and from books will be utterly valueless, for the knowledge will not be used, and will soon escape them. I cannot too much commend the efforts made by the active zeal of the founders of this school, whose success there is good ground for hoping will be commensurate with their exertions. A year ago the school contained some fifty scholars, now they report 78; of whom 53 are boys and 25 girls. In this proportion of males and females is to be found the only matter of regret. The conviction is settled, that the civilization of these unfortunate wards of the Government will be effected through the instrumentality of their educated women, much more than by their taught men. In this opinion those who conduct the school concur, and do not what they would, but what they can. Time will, I trust, set this right.

A school or schools of the same description in the South will afford all the facilities that can operate effectively at present. If the Northern Indian Territory shall be established, a plan of education on a broad foundation should be a part of the system that will be devised for it; but that must wait events. The present unsettled condition of the tribes that will people it forbids any effort, until they are permanently located, beyond the primary schools, which are now established wherever they are likely to be useful, or the tribes will consent to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them. These neighborhood schools are the main reliance for whatever letters may teach, and must be carefully encouraged and cherished. If book teaching was all their condition called for, or we ought to extend to them, primary schools would meet the demand; but they must learn to farm, and to make articles of comfort and necessity, before they can appreciate or beneficially apply the knowledge that a school-house furnishes; and hence the manual labor school of the Methodist Society and the projected one of the Choctaws are so highly prized. They will furnish exemplars of all the advantages we wish to confer upon the Indians, and the improved condition of those who shall be so fortunate as to have profited by them will, it is hoped, induce others to follow their example.

In the South the tribes generally are much further advanced, and among them are many well educated and highly respectable men. The Cherokees, ahead of any other band, have a large fund for education purposes, which is, however, payable to such person or persons as the Cherokee nation shall authorize or appoint to receive the same, and applicable annually, "by the council of the nation, for the support of common schools, and such a literary institution of a higher order as may be established in the Indian country." The Choctaws are rich in the means of improving their children, which have been chiefly spent at the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky. That institution will soon cease to exist, according to the anticipation expressed in my report of 1840, and the proposition of the proprietor of 12th January, in the same year; and, when the necessary preparations are made, the money will be devoted to the support of one or more academies or schools of the better class, in their own country. Late information received from this tribe conveys the agreeable information that the Choctaw nation, with whom are united in this project the Chickasaws, are deter-

mined to institute a school for males, and one separate and distinct from it for females, conforming to a system of instruction communicated by this office in a letter of 11th July, 1840, to the acting superintendent, entertaining, however, a different opinion in relation to the site. The communication referred to was in the appendix to last November's report; but as it is about to become the basis of institutions that will, I hope, be extensively useful, and for all time too, a copy is again submitted, (No. 31.) This is the proper place to annex statements showing the amount and application of funds provided by treaties for educating Indians, (exclusive of investments which are elsewhere exhibited,) and the condition of the civilization fund, (Nos. 32 and 33.)

It is with great pleasure I refer to the promising condition of the tribes in the Southwest. The Cherokees, it is well known, have an organized Government, with a written constitution, and laws for the punishment of crimes, enforcement of contracts, and settlement of decedents' estates, with the provisions that they have deemed suitable to their condition and circumstances, which seem to me to be well calculated for the protection of individual rights, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging. The Choctaws have followed in their wake, as had been understood, for a considerable time; but I received, a few days ago, a printed copy of the constitution and laws they have adopted for their government. The Chickasaws, who are kindred to, intermarried with, and speak the same language as the Choctaws, or one slightly varying, entered in October last for the first time into the national council, under the convention of 1837. The region these two tribes occupy produces cotton, of which it is supposed they will have 1,000 bales for exportation this year. They have seven cotton gins, grist and saw mills, &c., and promise soon, as well as the Cherokees, to be distinguishable from our citizens only by their color. The examples they set are worthy of imitation, and it is hoped that red men elsewhere, looking at the conduct and lives and government of these their brethren, will not fail to profit by the models, so deserving of all commendation, that are before them.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws are immediately opposite to Texas, and are much annoyed by straggling Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, &c., who settle down on their land, and are guilty of depredations on their property. These vagrants associate themselves, it has been represented, with the wild Camanches. The Texians frequently attack the Indians about the border, who fly across the line for protection, and are troublesome to those among whom they come. For these reasons, the Indian owners of the district have not made as extensive settlements in the West as they would otherwise have done. Two companies of dragoons were on the Blue and Washita last summer, and removed a number of these stragglers, who are returning since the troops retired. The Blue and Washita rivers are on the line of the outlet for these tribes; and, to prevent the difficulties which might arise out of the forcible removal by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of trespassers, and the collisions incident thereto, as well as the dissatisfaction that may grow up between us and Texas out of the same causes, it has for some time been thought to be advisable to establish a small military post at or near the mouth of the False Washita.

Subjoined (Nos. 34 to 46, inclusive) are the reports which have been received from the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, of which so much as did not seem to be of general interest is omitted. These annual communi-

cations set forth the condition of the various tribes, and afford the most authentic and most detailed information we have in relation to them.

The great curse of the Indians is intemperance. The intercourse law has very strong provisions against the introduction of ardent spirits among them. Several of the States and Territories have made laws in aid of those of the United States, and some of the Indian tribes have also done themselves great credit by imposing severe penalties on the vending of whiskey within their borders. The last is probably the most effective remedy for a great evil. If the Indians turn their attention earnestly to this subject, they can effect more prevention than the United States and the States or Territories combined. They can enforce obedience by their own people to their own laws; they will cease to buy, or, if some will purchase, an Indian will be a witness against his fellow Indian, or a white man who violates the law, unless they adopt the summary proceeding of destroying the spirits which the Choctaw law directs and authorizes. The Indian must be a party, and he will be restrained by his own laws. Ours he cares nothing for if he can elude them, nor for those of a State or Territory. The execution of United States laws made to prevent the sale of whiskey is excessively difficult. The population is sparse along the frontier lines, and many of those engaged in the detestable traffic form a part of it, are banded together, and would unite in desperate measures for common protection. Discovery is easily escaped, and, if made, is frequently not disclosed by timid or *very prudent* men, from an apprehension of the consequences. The same remarks apply to the enforcement of State or Territorial laws.

If the supply of goods is made by the United States, it will be necessarily restricted, and the means of acquiring this destructive article by barter or exchange will be in a measure cut off, if, as has formerly been suggested, the possession of ardent spirit, with an intention of selling it to Indians, should be made by law to subject the holder to all the penalties of introducing it into the Indian country, or selling it there; and if, in addition, the tribes would themselves make effective laws against its sale in their respective districts, they would go far to prevent the misery that avarice and unprincipled men now inflict upon misguided and deluded savages. Whatever we can do to save them from self-immolation we are bound to do; but, after all, the great security against this, as against every other vice, is education and civilization—for men have in all ages cast off the grosser vices, particularly, in the proportion in which they have advanced as social and intellectual beings.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, *Secretary of War.*

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

*Accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

## EMIGRATION AND SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS, &amp;c.

No. 1. Statement showing the numbers of the various Indian tribes indigenous to the United States; the number removed and to be removed; the number now under subsistence West, with the daily cost of subsisting them, &c.

## NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

No. 2. Letter of appointment of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes.

No. 3. Minutes of the several councils held with the Indians.

No. 4. Report of commissioners to War Department.

No. 5. Letter from H. R. Schoolcraft, late acting superintendent Indian affairs at Detroit, respecting the reserve of 3,000 acres belonging to Sagaw Indians.

No. 6. Commissioner of Indian Affairs' reply thereto.

No. 7. Mr. Schoolcraft's answer to the latter.

No. 8. Instructions to Robert Stuart to procure a relinquishment of the title to said reserve.

No. 9. His report and agreement entered into with the Indians ceding the reserve.

## INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

No. 10. Letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at St. Louis, to Major R. W. Cummins, respecting the alleged contemplated hostile movement of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, and other tribes, against the Sioux of the Mississippi.

No. 11. Extract of a communication from A. J. Bruce, Indian agent at St. Peter's, showing the desire of the Sioux to be at peace, &c.

## FISCAL STATEMENTS.

No. 12. Statement showing the amount drawn from the Treasury between the 1st October, 1840, and 4th March, 1841, on account of appropriations prior to 1841.

No. 13. Statement of the amount drawn between the 4th March and the 1st October, 1841, on same account.

No. 14. Statement showing the amount appropriated for the Indian service for the year 1841; the sums drawn thereon between the 4th March and 30th September, and those subsequently to the 6th November instant; and the balances remaining undrawn on those dates, respectively.

No. 15. Statement showing the amount of funds in the hands of D. Kurtz, Esq., disbursing agent of the Indian department at the seat of Government, setting forth where the moneys are deposited and kept.

No. 16. Statement of the amount of investments in stocks on Indian account.

No. 17. Statement of the amount appropriated by Congress to cover the interest due annually to certain Indian tribes, in lieu of investing the sum provided by treaty in stocks.

## EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

- No. 18. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.
- No. 19. Extract from report of R. Stuart, acting superintendent, &c., within Michigan superintendency, with sub-reports.
- No. 20. Report of the mission school at Sault Ste. Marie.
- No. 21. Report of mission school at Little Rapids, Michigan.
- No. 22. Report (extract) of D. P. Bushnell, with sub-reports.
- No. 23. Report of mission school within the St. Peter's agency.
- No. 24. Report of mission school at Pokegoma, within the same agency.
- No. 25. Report of mission school at Lac-qui-parl.
- No. 26. Report of William Armstrong, with sub-reports.
- No. 27. Report (extract) of R. A. Calloway.
- No. 28. Report (extract) of John B. Luce.
- No. 29. Report (extract) of A. M. M. Upshaw.
- No. 30. Report (extract) of James Logan.
- No. 31. Instructions for the establishment of a manual-labor school at Fort Coffee, west of Arkansas.
- No. 32. Statement of the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaty for education purposes.
- No. 33. Statement of the condition of the fund for the civilization of Indians.

## CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, RELATIONS WITH THEM, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

- No. 34. Report of Major William Armstrong, acting superintendent Western Territory.
- No. 35. Report of Colonel A. M. M. Upshaw, agent for Chickasaws.
- No. 36. Report of Colonel James Logan, agent for Creeks.
- No. 37. Report of R. A. Calloway, sub-agent for Osages.
- No. 38. Report of John B. Luce, agent for Senecas and others.
- No. 39. Report of Robert Stuart, acting superintendent in Michigan.
- No. 40. Report of John Hulbert, acting sub-agent for Chippewas of Saganaw.
- No. 41. Report of John Beach, agent for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
- No. 42. Report of D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent for Chippewas of Mississippi.
- No. 43. Report of A. J. Bruce, agent for Sioux of Mississippi.
- No. 44. Report of D. D. Mitchell, superintendent Indian affairs at St. Louis.
- No. 45. Report of S. Cooper, sub-agent at Council Bluffs.
- No. 46. Report of A. Hamilton, sub-agent for Miamies.



(No. 1.)

*Statement showing the number of each tribe of Indians indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi river; the tribes and number of each whose removal to the west of that river is completed; the number of each removed not yet completed; the number of each remaining east at the date of the last annual report; the number since removed, and to be removed; the number now under subsistence west, and the daily expense of subsisting them.*

Names of tribes.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number of each tribe whose removal to the west is completed.	Number of each removed not yet completed.	Number of each remaining east at the date of last annual report.	Number since removed.	Number of each remaining east.	Number of each now under subsistence west	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Sioux - - - - -	21,600							
Quapaws - - - - -	476							
Iowas - - - - -	1,500							
Kickapoos - - - - -	-	588						
Sacs - - - - -	4,800							
Delawares - - - - -	-	826						
Foxes - - - - -	1,600							
Shawnees - - - - -	-	1,272						
Sacs of the Missouri - - - - -	500							
Weas - - - - -	-	225						
Osages - - - - -	5,120							
Piankeshaws - - - - -	-	162						
Kansas - - - - -	1,606							
Peorias and Kaskaskias - - - - -	-	132						
Omahas - - - - -	1,600							
Senecas from Sandusky - - - - -	-	251						
Otoes and Missourias - - - - -	1,000							
Senecas and Shawnees - - - - -	-	211						
Pawnees - - - - -	12,500							
Winnebagoes - - - - -	-	4,500						
Comanches - - - - -	19,200							
Kioways - - - - -	1,800							
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes, and Pottawatomes of Indiana - - - - -	-	-	5,297	2,087				

Mandans. Destroyed by the small pox in 1837; the few left no longer exist as a tribe, but have become members of other bands.

# STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number of each tribe whose removal to the west is completed.	Number of each removed, not yet completed.	Number of each remaining east at the date of last annual report.	Number since removed.	Number of each remaining east.	Number of each now under subsistence west	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Choctaws - - - - -	-	-	15,177	3,323				
Creeks - - - - -	-	-	24,549	744				
Minatarees - - - - -	2,000	-						
Florida Indians - - - - -	-	-	3,190	575	*623	-	614	\$79 82
Pagans - - - - -	30,000	-						
Cherokees - - - - -	-	-	25,911	1,000				
Assinaboins - - - - -	15,000	-						
Swan-creek and Black-river Chippewas -	-	-	62	88				
Appaches - - - - -	[20,280	-						
Ottawas of Maumee - - - - -	-	-	482	92				
Crees - - - - -	3,000	-						
Ottawas and Chippewas - - - - -	-	-	-	5,020				
Arrapahas - - - - -	3,000	-						
New York Indians - - - - -	-	-	-	4,176				
Gros Ventres - - - - -	16,800	-						
Chickasaws - - - - -	-	-	4,600	400				
Eutaws - - - - -	19,200	-						
Stockbridges & Munsees, & Delawares & Munsees	-	-	180	14				
Crows - - - - -	7,200	-						
Wyandots of Ohio - - - - -	-	-	-	575				
Poncas - - - - -	900	-						
Miamies - - - - -	-	-	-	1,100				
Arickarees - - - - -	2,750	-						
Menomonies - - - - -	-	-	-	4,000				
Cheyennes - - - - -	3,200	-						
Ottawas and Chippewas of the lakes -	-	-	-	2,564				
Blackfeet - - - - -	30,000	-						
Caddoes - - - - -	2,000	-						
[*Nine died on the journey.]	228,632	8,167	79,448	25,758	623	-	614	\$79 82

## NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

(No. 2.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *September 1, 1841.*

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approbation of the President, to negotiate treaties with the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians on the Des Moines, and with the band of Winnebago Indians, or either of them. You, or any two of you, are empowered to exercise the authority conferred. The wishes of the Department will be communicated, in detail, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Very, &amp;c.

JOHN BELL,  
*Secretary of War.*

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,  
*Governor of Iowa.*

His Excellency JAMES D. DOTY,  
*Governor of Wisconsin.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

(No. 3.)

*Minutes of a treaty held at the Sac and Fox Indian agency, in the Territory of Iowa, on the 15th day of October, 1841, by and between the Hon. John Chambers, Hon. T. Hartley Crawford, and the Hon. James Duane Doty, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, braves, warriors, and head men, of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians.*

The council having met at 11 o'clock, A. M., Gov. CHAMBERS addressed the assembled chiefs, braves, and head men, as follows: My friends, we are now about to enter upon a subject of vast importance to you, and one of deep interest to the Government of the United States. Your great father the President has sent us here to act the part of friends towards you, and we wish you to act as such towards us. We want your own honest and candid opinions upon the subject we are about to submit to you, and not the opinion of your traders, and those who have claims against you. We want, I say, your own opinions; for we believe you are capable of forming correct ones, and honest enough to express them. Your friend from Washington, who has been sent here by your great father the President, will explain to you what the President wants. We come as friends from your great friend the President, and we wish to act towards you in pure friendship. We do not wish to entrap or overreach you, but to act honorably and fairly towards you; and we wish and believe you will act so towards us.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD. My friends and brothers, your great father the President of the United States has sent me, in conjunction with my powerful friend on my left, and my friend the Governor of Wisconsin on my right, to tell you what he wants. I am extremely happy to see you once more friendly and united; and I sincerely hope you will remain like the

iron on a wheel, no part of which can move without the whole. You are yet a handsome and powerful people; but you must know that you will become weak, if you do not cultivate peace and friendship among yourselves, and cease to follow the advice and practice of those whose design is to destroy you. What is better than any thing else, you are honest still; but you will not remain so if you obey the counsel of those whose endeavor it is to corrupt you. The times past have satisfied your great father that there is no safety for you, unless you are removed beyond the reach of white men, where they can have nothing to do with your funds, or any thing that concerns you. We wish to purchase the lands you now occupy and claim, but not without your full and free consent. To get that assent freely, and without the control of any body, we have sent away all white people from you, and from the council-house, and want you to be let alone, to get your opinions without the interference of white people. It is the opinion of the Sac and Fox nations we desire, and not the opinion of persons coming from a distance, who want your money, and care nothing about your condition or happiness.

Having these views for your advantage, we propose to you, in behalf of the President of the United States, to cede to the United States all that portion of land claimed by you, and embraced within the present limits of the Territory of Iowa. For this, we propose to give you one million of dollars, and money enough to pay your debts. The country we wish you to remove to, should such cession be made, will be on the head waters of the Des Moines, and west of the Blue Earth river. To remove apprehension of hostilities from your red brothers in that section, we propose to establish and man three forts there for your protection, to be established before your removal from your present villages. Out of the million of dollars, we propose that you have farms and farmers, mills and millers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, school-houses, and a fine council-house. But, what will be of more value to you than all, we would propose to build a house for each family, each house to be worth not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and to fence and plough six acres of ground for each family. We propose to build for each of the chiefs a house worth not exceeding three hundred dollars, and fence and plough twelve acres of ground for each. We then intend you all to live in one village, like brothers. This is the proposition we are authorized to make. If you will once try this mode of life, you will never quit it. The white people have found it good. You will be happy with your wives and children, in fine warm and close houses. Your children will grow strong and be healthy, if kept from the weather and well fed, and you will all live long. But to make your children respected, they should be taught to read and write. To enable them to do so, we propose to place fifty thousand dollars at interest for the purposes of education. If you will live in houses, cultivate the land, and educate your children, you will be contented and happy. I have now told you the terms upon which we propose to treat. You will probably want time to reflect upon this subject. In making this proposition, I have been honest and plain with you, and I expect the same from you. Any other course of conduct would be unworthy of you, and unjust to the Government.

GOV. CHAMBERS. My friends, you have listened to what your friend, the chief from Washington, has said. I approve of every thing you have heard from him. I am sent here to remain as your superintendent. It is my duty to watch over you, and see that no injustice is done to you by

any one—either by our traders or the Government. If the President should require me to do what was wrong towards you, I would spurn the direction. We have been directed by him to treat with you, and to make you proposals for the purchase of your lands. If I thought the proposals you have heard were unjust or dishonorable, I would not sanction or advocate them. I may be mistaken as to what is for your interest, but you are capable, and must judge for yourselves. I have fought the red men, and esteem them brave. Brave men are always honest, and I respect them for their bravery and honesty. You have now been two years without your money. You are surrounded by blood-suckers, who are constantly endeavoring to obtain all the money paid to you. All the money you yesterday received has already gone into their hands. You have paid them enough to supply all your wants for a year. Those of them who sell you whiskey are men who desire only your money, and would kill your women and children to obtain it. They have no souls. They are men of bad habits, and you should not permit them to exercise any influence over you whatever. I believe it to be your interest to get out of their reach. Your great father proposes to give you such an opportunity. He proposes to you to go north. I know that in going north you will go towards your enemies, the Sioux and Winnebagoes; but the President authorizes us to propose to establish for you a line of forts for your protection, and to place sufficient troops there to prevent aggression upon you, and, if they will not be peaceable, to chastise them. Further south a great many red men have been gathering for some years, and frequent difficulties have occurred among them. You would be much safer where we propose to send you. We propose to give you, as your friend from Washington has stated, one million of dollars, and money enough to pay your debts; to build you, out of that one million of dollars, comfortable houses and farms, mills, blacksmiths' shops, school-houses, &c. Why is it that the white people increase like the leaves on the trees, and the red men are constantly decreasing? Because the whites live in comfortable houses, are well fed, and comfortably clothed. Your band, only fifteen years ago, numbered no less than sixteen hundred warriors, and now it numbers but twenty-three hundred persons, including men, women, and children. Another reason why the red man is continually decreasing is, that the evil spirit has been introduced among you in the shape of liquor, impregnated with pepper and tobacco, and other poisonous ingredients. But, few as you are, there are young men among you who will yet live to see you a powerful and prosperous people, if you settle down and cultivate the earth as we propose to you. There is no reason why you should not increase as fast as any people on the earth, if you live in comfortable houses, are well fed, and keep clear of the vultures who are about you. It will, indeed, be a happy day for me to hereafter go among you, and find you a happy and strong people. These old men and myself must soon be gone; but, if we are so disposed, we can do much good for those who shall come after us. In deciding upon the acceptance of our proposals, we wish you to use your own judgment, without the control of others. We have forbidden white men to have any intercourse with you during the progress of this treaty.

KEOKUCK, (*Sac chief.*) All our chiefs and braves have heard what you have said to us, and understand your desire. We are glad you have told us to reflect upon it, and not decide immediately. Our chiefs, and then our braves, will have to counsel together before we can give you an an-



swer. We have to take more time among us in matters of this kind than the whites do. When the sun is half gone to-morrow, we will give an answer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841, 12 o'clock—Council met.

Gov. CHAMBERS said: We have come to hear what reply the chiefs and braves have to give to our proposals.

KEOKUCK, (*Sac chief.*) We have come together without coming to any conclusion. Many of our people are not accustomed to business, and do not understand your propositions. We want them explained slowly and plainly. We do not know whether the houses are to be paid for from the thousand boxes, or to be paid besides. We wish this explained so there will be no misunderstanding. We hope we shall be excused for our not understanding, for our people are not much acquainted with business. After you will explain to us, we shall have a council among ourselves alone, and then explain and talk over the whole matter among ourselves. We wish a guard stationed around us, to prevent interference from the whites while in council.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD repeated and explained the proposals made, as substantially stated in yesterday's proceedings; whereupon council adjourned till Sunday, 17th, at 10 o'clock.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10 o'clock—Council met.

KISH-KE-KOSH, (*Fox brave and chief.*) Wish-e-co-mar-quet's band are going to give their opinions first, and then Keokuck's band.

WISH-E-CO-MAR-QUET, (*Sac chief, called Hard Fish.*) My braves and warriors who sit around me had a council yesterday. All our chiefs, braves, and warriors, had one council, and are all of one opinion. We have thought of our families and those who are to follow us; and my answer is the answer of all. It is a great concern to us, and we hope the Great Spirit and the earth will bear favorable witness to our answer. It is impossible for us to live there. In reflecting upon it, it seems like a dream to think of going and leaving our present homes; and we do not want to hear any new proposals.

POW-E-SICK, (*Fox chief, from Iowa river.*) You have heard, through Wish-e-co-mar-quet, the opinion of our whole nation. We have thought of the condition of our families, and what it will be where you wish us to live. We hold this country from our fathers. We have an hereditary right to it; and we think we have a right to judge whether we will sell it or not. According to our custom, our chiefs own all the trees and the earth, and they are used for the benefit of our people. We should give up a timber for a prairie country if we went where you wish. I call the Great Spirit, earth, sky, and weather, to witness that we choose what is best for our people. After being a powerful people, we are now but the shade of one. We hope the Great Spirit will now pity and protect us.

PASH-I-FE-HO, (*Sac brave.*) We yesterday listened to what was said to us from our great father at Washington: we have had a council together about it, and now come to give our answer. After thinking of our families and those who are to come after us, we think we cannot accept your proposals. We have already given to Government all the land we owned on the other side of the Mississippi river, and all they own on this side.

Our country is now small, and if we part with it we cannot live. We hope you will not be displeased with our refusal.

KISH-KE-KOSH, (*Fox brave.*) You have heard the unanimous opinion of our nations—we do not wish to accept your proposals. This is the only country we have. It is small, and it is our only timber.

WISH-E-WAH-KA, (*a Fox brave.*) You have already heard our opinion: we are all of the same mind. This is the only spot of timber we own, and it is small. The country you wish us to remove to is without timber and very poor. We hope our great father will not insist upon our removal.

KEOKUCK, (*chief of the Sac nation.*) Day before yesterday we did not understand the terms upon which you wish to buy our land. We have since then had a council, and have come to one mind. We have never heard so hard proposals: we never heard of so hard a proposal as you have made us. The country where you wish to send us we are acquainted with: it looks like a country of distress. It is the poorest, in every respect, I have ever seen. We own this land from our fathers, and we think we have a right to say whether we will sell or not. You have read and heard the traditions of our nation. We were once powerful; we conquered many other nations, and our fathers conquered this land; we now own it by possession, and have the same right to it that the white men have to the lands they occupy. We hope you will not think hard of our refusal to sell. We wish to act for the benefit of our children and those who shall come after them; and we believe the Great Spirit will bless us for so doing. As to the proposal to build school-houses, &c., we have always been opposed to them, and will never consent to have them introduced into our nation. We do not wish any more proposals made to us.

WA-PEL-LO, (*chief of the Foxes.*) You said you were sent by our great father to treat with us and buy our land. We have had a council, and are of one opinion. You have learned that opinion from our chiefs and braves who have spoken. You told us to be candid, and we are. It is impossible for us to subsist where you wish us to go. We own this country by occupancy and inheritance. It is the only good country, and the only one suitable for us to live in on this side the Mississippi river; and you must not think hard of us because we do not wish to sell it. We were once a powerful, but now a small nation. When the white people first crossed the big water and landed on this island, they were then small as we now are. I remember when Wiskonsan was ours, and it now has our name; we sold it to you: Rock river and Rock island were once ours; we sold them to you: Dubuque was once ours; we sold that to you: and they are occupied by white men, who live happy. Rock river was the only place where we lived happily, and we sold that to you. This is all the country we have left, and we are so few now we cannot conquer other countries. You now see me and all my people; have pity on us: we are fast melting away. If other Indians had been treated as we have been, there would have been none left. This land is all we have; it is our only fortune; when it is gone we shall have nothing left. The Great Spirit has been unkind to us in not giving us the knowledge of white men, for we would then be on an equal footing; but we hope he will take pity on us.

APPA-NOOSA, (*a Sac chief.*) You have truly heard the opinion of our nation, from our chiefs and braves. You may think we did not all understand your proposals; but we do. We have had a council upon them

among ourselves, and concluded to refuse them. We speak for our whole nation. We were told at Washington that we would not be asked to sell any more of our land; and we did not expect to be asked to do so so soon. We would be willing to sell some of our country if we could subsist where you wish us to live. The country you offered us is the poorest I ever saw: no one can live there. We wish our great father at Washington to know the reason why we do not wish to sell.

Governor CHAMBERS. My friends, we have heard your answer to the proposals the President directed us to make to you. We hope, and have reason to believe, you have been governed by your own judgment, and not by the advice of others. Your great father has no intention to drive or force you from your lands. I am sent here to remain and watch over and attend to you, to see justice done, and I will not see wrong done to you while I can prevent it. I have been led to believe that the country we wish you to go to is different from the description you have given of it. Your friend Governor Doty has lately been over it, and says it is different. He says there is timber there; there must be some mistake. Now, I will tell you why your great father proposes to you to sell at this time. He knows, and I know, that white people have got near you, are selling you whiskey, and that we cannot prevent them from selling or you from buying. Bad white people are thus encouraged to sell, and you are degraded by buying; and you will become more and more degraded until you become wholly extinct. Troops have been sent here; but, on account of your proximity to the white settlements, improper intercourse with them cannot be prevented. I had learned and reported to your great father that you bought goods which you did not need, and immediately traded them away for whiskey. Your great father thought you wished to pay your debts. I have ascertained that \$300,000 will not pay them. This is another reason why he thought you should sell. A few months ago you went to Montrose and bought \$15,000 of goods, none of which you needed, (save perhaps a few horses,) and they are now all given to the winds. How will you pay the man of whom you procured them? The whole amount of your annuities for five years will not pay your debts to your traders. They will not trust you any more. They have sold to you heretofore, expecting you would sell your lands, and that they would then be paid. You will get no more goods and credit. It was kindness, then, on the part of your great father, which induced him to offer to buy your land, to furnish you money with which you could render yourselves, your wives and children, comfortable and happy. It is my business to superintend your affairs and watch over your interests as well as the interest of the Government; and I want you to reflect upon the fact that, in a few days, all your money will be gone; you will be without credit; you may be unsuccessful in your hunts; and what will become of you? Even your whiskey sellers will not sell to you that without money or an exchange of your horses, guns, and blankets, for it. Many of you do not reflect upon this now, but you will before a year with sorrow.

These chiefs (Governor Doty and Mr. Crawford) are going away. I am to remain; and it will be the first wish of my heart to do you all the good in my power; but I cannot render you much service unless you are more prudent. We shall not come to you any more to induce you to sell your land, however great may be your sufferings. We shall let the matter rest

until your misfortunes and sufferings will convince you that you have been guilty of an act of folly in refusing to sell your lands.

The Indians signifying no further disposition to treat, the council was indefinitely dissolved.

I hereby certify the foregoing to contain substantially true and correct minutes of the council held as above stated, by Hon. John Chambers, Hon. James D. Doty, and Hon. T. Hartley Crawford, with the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 15th day of October, 1841.

JAMES W. GRIMES, *Sec'y of Commissioners.*

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(No. 4.)

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,

*Iowa Territory, October 18, 1841.*

SIR: In pursuance of our appointment as commissioners to treat with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, two of the undersigned arrived at this place on Sunday the 10th instant. Previous measures had been taken to ensure the presence of the Indians on Monday the 11th instant; but, as is not unfrequent, some of them had not observed the appointment. The next day, however, brought them together, and the question being put, how they wished the annuity of this year paid, they conferred, and with the best spirit agreed unanimously that the money should be paid to the heads of families, in proportion to their respective numbers; but, to do full justice, they requested that a census should be taken of the nation. This measure, which might be necessary, and would be convenient and important in all our movements, was entered upon immediately, and completed on Thursday, showing an entire aggregate of twenty-three hundred souls.

The amicable settlement of their long-pending difficulties, and the merging of the two factions that had arisen under them into one people, accompanied by the felicitations that were freely interchanged among themselves, was a most grateful spectacle. But to the Government of the United States it was of the utmost importance; for the rival parties, under their respective chiefs, had indulged in bitter and hostile feelings, and, if their separation had been allowed to continue, the causes of irritation and festering would have increased in strength, and open hostilities would probably have followed, calling for the public interference, at great expense and hazard to the peace and property of our citizens. A kinder spirit was engendered by a visit Governor Chambers made them in July last, which was, beyond doubt, the cause of the happy determination now made.

Governor Doty having arrived, and all the preliminary arrangements having been made, we appointed Friday the 15th, at 10 o'clock, to meet the Indians in council, that we might make known to them the terms which, on behalf of the Government, we had to propose. The council was very full—every chief, all the head men, braves, and warriors, being present. The terms which our instructions authorized us to submit to their consideration were then frankly and plainly placed before them, together with an exhortation that they should consult together apart from all white men, whom we had requested not to interfere with them, and give us a

distinct and open answer. Saturday the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, was fixed for their response; but, as it approached we were informed by message that the tribes wished to meet us in council to ascertain if they correctly understood us. The terms were again submitted and explained, and on the 17th instant they returned for their unanimous and decided answer, that they would not sell their country, nor were they willing to go to the region we proposed to them. They added, emphatically and respectfully, not by one, but several chiefs, that they desired us to submit no other proposition to them for the purchase of their lands. We said that we had discharged our duty faithfully to them and our own Government, and had no authority to make them any other proposition; that whatever was to be said further on this subject must proceed from them. They declined to open the negotiation.

These Indians were in the worst possible condition for treating. Their means are full. In anticipation of this treaty, which it has been known for some time it was the intention of the Government to hold with them, they have been supplied with every article their necessities required, or even their fancies longed for; horses, more than they can use, are in their possession, and whatever the cupidity of sellers could induce them to buy has been furnished them, in expectation that a fund would be raised in the looked-for treaty to pay all their debts. Besides, owing to the difficulties before mentioned, the annuity of 1840 had been withheld, and was paid them at this council with that of 1841, giving them a double supply of cash. Thus enriched, they did not *feel*, and therefore could not see, that unless their remaining debts (amounting to probably upwards of \$300,000) were paid, their future credits would be cut off by the traders, and suffering was ahead. This we believe to have been a main obstacle in our way, and, with an apparently great aversion to the country proposed to them as their future home, to have defeated the treaty.

The minutes of the council held with the Sacs and Foxes, herewith submitted, will explain in detail our various proceedings in regard to the very important duty confided to us, in the discharge of which we regret we have not been more successful.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

JOHN CHAMBERS.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

J. D. DOTY.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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(No. 5.)

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Detroit, January 23, 1841.*

SIR: Application for information has been made at this office by persons desirous of securing pre-emption on the Saganaw reserve of three thousand acres, situated at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee, in this State.

This reserve, I remark, was embraced in the articles of the original treaty made with the tribe at Washington, on the 24th of May, 1836, which did not, however, receive the sanction of the Senate; but it constituted no



part of the cession made by them in the subsequent treaty of January 14, 1837.

The land is stated to be of excellent quality, lying within about three miles of "Byron," the former county seat of Shiawassee county, Michigan, and the adjacent inhabitants consequently feel desirous that the Government should extinguish the Indian title.

I am not apprized of the present disposition of the Saganaws on this subject, but do not apprehend that there would be any repugnance at this time to part with it on proper and reasonable terms.

I am, sir, very, &c.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,  
*Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

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(No. 6.)

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *April 9, 1841.*

SIR: Your communication of 23d January last was received, on the subject of the Saganaw reserve of 3,000 acres, situate at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee, in Michigan.

This tract of land, you observe, was not included in the treaty of 14th January, 1837. It seems to me it was intended to be, if it was not. The treaty of 1819 reserves a tract of 10,000 acres on the "Shiawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock," and one other tract of 3,000 acres "on the Shiawassee river, at Ketchewaudaugumick." By the treaty of 1837, a tract is ceded of 10,000 acres, "on the Shiawassee, at Ketchewaudaugumick or Big Lick." There is some evident confusion here; but the fact that the larger tract is situated at Big Rock, and the smaller one at the Big Lick, (as the map of the State shows,) proves that the latter was in the minds of the contracting parties. The right to live for five years on the reservations at the river Augrais, and Mushowisk, or Rifle river, is strong evidence that the Indians thought they had sold all their lands. In the 6th original article they agree to remove from Michigan, and their future residence is changed by the 2d article of the amended treaty of Flint river, made in December, 1837. But what seems to put the understanding of the matter beyond doubt, is the declaration "Whereas the said tribe have, by the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, ceded to the United States all their reserves of land in the State of Michigan, on the principle of said reserves being sold," &c., contained in the supplemental articles of 7th February, 1839. Of what was meant there can be no question, I think; but still there may be no actual cession. Before I come to any final conclusion, (though I confess, at present, I do not see how even what I have stated can be regarded as a conveyance, clear as it is on the score of design,) I will thank you, as the negotiator of the treaty of 1837, to give your views and a statement, briefly, of what circumstances attended the execution of it, in regard to the reservation in question.

When this shall be disposed of, the matter of pre-emption may be discussed; or, perhaps, it is as well to say at once that the 7th article (supplemental treaty of 1837) forbids all pre-emption rights on lands ceded by

treaty of January, 1837. If the 3,000 acres were ceded, there can be, therefore, no pre-emptions; if they were not granted, there can be none until the Indian title shall be extinguished, and not even then, perhaps.

I send you a letter of 27th October, 1840, addressed to you from this office, and request a reply to its inquiries, with which I have not yet been favored.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT,  
*Acting Sup. Ind. Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.*

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(No. 7.)

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Detroit, April 17, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, respecting the Shiawassee reserve.

It is my impression that the Saganaws intended to cede all their reserves, by the treaty of Detroit of January 14, 1837, in the same manner and as completely as they had previously done by the treaty of Washington of May 24th, 1836—the latter of which did not receive the constitutional sanction of the Government. This is also the opinion of one of the interpreters, who was present, and who has been consulted. The proposition to them was for all their reserves, and the chiefs' reply was an assent to sell all, under the conditions expressed in the treaty. The inferences to this effect, drawn by you from a consideration of the phraseology of the treaty, compared with its supplements, are therefore well grounded.

In searching for the cause of the omission of the 3,000 acre tract, in the section actually ceding the reserves, I am under the impression that it must have arisen from mere oversight in the clerk who was employed to copy the treaty, which was not detected in the comparison of the original with the duplicate transcripts. This comparison, I observe in justice to myself, was committed to others, under the actual circumstances of adjusting the half-breed and debt claims, to which my attention was called at the time, in a very crowded and mixed assembly. This inference of the cause of the omission is sustained by comparing the original of the 1st article with the retained duplicate, as signed, now before me. The phrase "Ketchewaudaugumick, or Big Lick," is a description of the locality of the three thousand acre tract, and not of the ten thousand acre tract, the latter of which lies at Big Rock, and not at "Big Lick," on the Shiawassee river. Evidence is thus afforded of the accidental transposition of the terms, and appears to explain the error of the clerk, who, it is found, has left out the following words in the ten thousand acre clause of the original of the 1st article, now before me, after Shiawassee river, namely, "at a place called Big Rock," together with the whole of the three thousand acre clause, in the same article, to "at Ketchewaudaugumick, or Big Lick," thus blending the two clauses.

It is my impression that the error could be best set right by explaining

it to the Indians, and obtaining their signatures to the actual cession of this tract on the original terms, to which they could not object.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,  
*Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

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(No. 8\*)

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 7, 1841.

SIR: I have received a letter from your predecessor, under date of the 17th April last, in answer to a communication from this office, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, expressing the opinion, that it was the intention of the Saganaw Indians to cede all their reserves, by the treaty of 1837, in the same manner as they had previously done in that of 1836, which was not ratified. Mr. Schoolcraft further expresses the opinion, that the omission of the three thousand acre tract, in the section of the treaty ceding the reserves, must have been an oversight in the clerk who copied the treaty.

I have therefore to request that you will, on the first convenient occasion, when it can be done without expense, make known these views to the Indians, and get from them an explanatory paper, which will put to rest the difficulty which seems at present to exist.

The files and records of the late superintendent will furnish you with all the correspondence and information on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

TO ROBERT STEWART, Esq.,  
*Acting Superintendent, &c., Detroit.*

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(No. 9.)

DETROIT, November 4, 1841.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to enclose supplement to the Saganaw treaty of the 14th January, 1837, rectifying the mistakes relative to the reservations, which I hope will be found satisfactory. When Mr. Hulbert presented the subject, he was met with accusations of non-fulfilment of treaty stipulations by the Government, particularly as relates to physician and tobacco.

As the tobacco of 1840 and 1841 had been contracted for by me, under the belief that they were to have the \$200 worth per annum until 1843, Mr. Hulbert thought it not best to give them an excuse even for equivocation, and told them the tobacco was on the ground, and should be forthcoming, and as to the physician you would no doubt do what was right. They then replied, that, as he was honest, they must be so likewise, and would sign the paper; that they knew of the mistake, and were advised by white men to make the United States buy the land over again; but they respected their treaty obligations too much to do so. For explanation and

remittance for these and several other items, I beg leave to refer you to my respects of August 11th, to which no reply has been received.

I am, &c.

ROBERT STUART,  
*Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

[Enclosure.]

*Supplement to the treaty of 11th January, 1837, between the United States of America and the Saganaw tribe of Chippewa nation.*

Whereas errors were committed in describing and enumerating the reservations ceded to the United States by the above treaty, viz: the tract of ten thousand (10,000) acres on the Shiawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock, was described as being at Ketchewaundaugumick, or Big Lick; and the tract of three thousand (3,000) acres on the Shiawassee river, at Ketchewaundaugumick was entirely omitted, although it was the intention of the contracting parties that all the reservations belonging to the Chippewas of Saganaw, in Michigan, should be included:

It is therefore the design of the parties, by this instrument, to rectify the above-mentioned errors, and confirm to the United States the cession of the above-described land, the same as if it had been properly inserted in the original treaty, according to the intention of the parties thereto.

Done and concluded at the city of Saganaw, between John Hulbert, sub-agent, on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the Saganaw tribe of Indians, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1841.

JNO. HULBERT, *Sub-Agent U. S.*

OSAW-WAU-BUM, his X mark.

TON-TA-GO-NEE, his X mark.

PEEL-WAY-WEE-TUM, his X mark.

PAY-MOS-SE-GA, his X mark.

OT-TAU-WANCE, his X mark.

SHAW-SHAW-WON-NEE-BE, his X mark.

MUCK-KUCK-KOOSH, his X mark.

NARCH-E-GAY-SHINY, his X mark.

KAU-GAY-GEEGHICH, his X mark.

*Witnesses.*

CHARLES H. RODD, *Interpreter.*

JAMES FRASER.

HIRAM L. MILLER.

J. NIGGS.

ADDISON STEWART.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

(No. 10.)

St. Louis, September 29, 1841.

SIR: It has been represented to me here, and a letter addressed on the 4th instant, by their late sub-agent, to the "superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, Missouri," which I have seen, confirms the information, that the

united band of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, excited by depredations and outrages committed on them by the Sioux, have sought to engage the several tribes on the Mississippi, and some of those on the Missouri, in a warlike enterprise against the alleged aggressors.

It is all-important that the contemplated measure should be arrested. The Indians within your own agency, and those in that of the sub-agency of the Council Bluffs, as well as in the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, are among those whose co-operation would be solicited. Of those specially intrusted to your charge, I understand that you do not think there is any danger. Still it might be well to counsel them to beware of engaging in a combination so fraught with the worst consequences to them. To Mr. Richardson, the sub-agent at the Great Nemahaw, I will write by you, and request that you will use the occasion of your authorized visit to the Council Bluffs agency to dissuade the different tribes embraced in it from joining the united band; while to the latter, I will thank you to represent that the Government will protect them from future injury, and will redress any that may have been already inflicted; that their true course is to complain to their Great Father at Washington, through their own sub-agent, who will soon be appointed, if any wrong is done them, and that he will take care to restrain all ill-disposed Indians or others from doing them harm; that this is their true reliance, and that all violent steps or measures of retaliation and revenge must result in misfortune; that the President and Secretary of War will be much displeased to learn that they have undertaken to correct the wrongs which they allege they have suffered—an indulgence of bad feeling that will not only lead to wars between them and other tribes, but will be an interference with the power of the Government, which is sufficient to protect all persons or communities that live under it, or within the boundaries of the United States.

These and other considerations that may suggest themselves to you, I will thank you to press with earnestness upon the various tribes referred to, so as to prevent them from persevering in an adventure that in any event must be prejudicial to them, and will only increase the difficulties in the way of reconciling the complaining party and the Sioux.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

RICHARD W. CUMMINS, Esq.,

*Agent at the Fort Leavenworth Agency,*

*now at St. Louis, Missouri.*

(No. 11.)

*Extract from a letter of September 27, 1841, addressed to His Excellency John Chambers, Governor of Iowa Territory, by Amos J. Bruce, United States Indian agent at St. Peter's.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 24th of August; immediately on the receipt of which, I convened the chiefs and principal warriors in this neighborhood, and made known to them the contents, so far as they were interested. They expressed much satisfaction at the steps taken to arrest the contemplated movement of the Pottawatomies and their allies. They say that, on their part, they will conform to the wishes of the Government, by remaining at home, unless they are again drawn into war by the attacks of their enemies.



## FISCAL STATEMENTS.

(No. 12.)

*Statement showing the amount drawn between the 1st October, 1840, and the 4th of March, 1841, on account of appropriations for the service of the Indian department prior to 1841.*

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies -	\$525 00	\$32,307 56
Do do -	250 14	
Do do -	735 00	
Do do -	900 00	
Do do -	28,930 00	
Do do -	6 87	
Do do -	200 00	
Do do -	628 05	
Do do -	132 50	41,671 92
Fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws -	418 17	
Do do -	2,542 50	
Do do -	405 00	
Do do -	736 00	
Do do -	31,640 00	
Do do -	56 00	
Do do -	769 50	
Do do -	992 25	
Do do -	2,442 50	
Do do -	460 00	
Do do -	736 00	
Do do -	105 00	
Do do -	121 00	
Do do -	248 00	3,152 71
Fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws -	229 00	
Do do -	1,155 00	
Do do -	256 50	
Do do -	357 21	
Do do -	1,155 00	1,443 28
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks -	104 21	
Do do -	525 00	
Do do -	171 00	
Do do -	118 07	
Do do -	525 00	

## STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Florida Indians -	\$41 66	\$38,333 78
Do do -	210 00	
Do do -	5,110 00	
Do do -	20,000 00	
Do do -	10,000 00	
Do do -	575 00	
Do do -	2,397 12	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, and others -	31 25	346 25
Do do -	157 50	
Do do -	157 50	
Fulfilling treaties with the Miamies -	10 55	51,289 92
Do do -	52 50	
Do do -	396 37	
Do do -	52 50	
Do do -	50,778 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Quapaws -	10 55	3,055 55
Do do -	52 50	
Do do -	2,940 00	
Do do -	52 50	
Civilization of Indians -	20 00	4,427 50
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	422 50	
Do do -	1,500 00	
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	112 50	
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	75 00	
Do do -	422 50	
Do do -	75 00	
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	500 00	
Do do -	300 00	
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	500 00	
Trust fund—Cherokee schools -	83 36	503 36
Do do -	420 00	

## STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Trust fund—Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	\$20 82	\$125 82
Do do - - - - -	105 00	
Payment for investigating frauds on reservations of Creek Indians - - - - -	150 00	755 00
Do do - - - - -	300 00	
Do do - - - - -	305 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes - - - - -	194 40	846 09
Do do do - - - - -	186 34	
Do do do - - - - -	465 35	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	-	300 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Miamies -	20,234 60	47,194 84
Do do do -	90 00	
Do do do -	26,000 00	
Do do do -	54 50	
Do do do -	388 37	
Do do do -	269 50	
Do do do -	120 00	
Do do do -	37 87	
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie - - - - -	-	5,144 99
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies of Indiana - - - - -	-	15,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes -	25,179 50	
Do do do -	41,150 50	72,860 00
Do do do -	6,530 00	
Contingencies—Indian department - - -	33 47	72,860 00
Do do - - - - -	1,237 50	
Do do - - - - -	3,300 00	
Do do - - - - -	513 64	
Do do - - - - -	795 45	
Do do - - - - -	243 58	
Do do - - - - -	5,000 00	
Do do - - - - -	145 50	
Do do - - - - -	124 80	
Do do - - - - -	142 81	
Do do - - - - -	25 00	
Do do - - - - -	311 32	

## STATEMENT No. 2.—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Contingencies—Indian department - -	\$688 83	\$15,429 52
Do do - -	221 12	
Do do - -	1,200 00	
Do do - -	732 50	
Do do - -	37 50	
Do do - -	400 00	
Do do - -	276 50	4,020 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Saganaw - -	750 00	
Do do do -	3,020 00	
Do do do -	250 00	19,981 69
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - -	1,900 00	
Do do do -	2,640 00	
Do do do -	15,441 69	32,510 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of Mississippi	27,365 00	
Do do do -	4,545 00	
Do do do -	600 00	10,364 98
Temporary subsistence of Indians - -	-	
Removal and subsistence of Indians - -	-	3,895 03
Carrying into effect treaty with the Stock-bridge and Munsee Indians - -	-	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Chickasaws - -	35 87	6,000 00
Do do do -	634 12	
Do do do -	3,000 00	
Do do do -	20,217 14	26,287 13
Do do do -	2,400 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies - -	360 00	
Do do do -	35,896 99	64,976 09
Do do do -	400 00	
Do do do -	564 00	
Do do do -	300 00	
Do do do -	26,400 00	
Do do do -	546 90	
Do do do -	190 00	
Do do do -	318 20	

## STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees -	-	\$1,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Kickapoos -	-	250 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Delawares -	-	360 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Kansas -	\$360 00	
Do do -	5,680 00	
		6,040 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Omahas -	-	760 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Yanceton and Santie Sioux -	-	360 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees -	-	840 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Otoes and Missourias -	-	1,210 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents -	3,750 00	
Do do -	3,000 00	
Do do -	92 42	
		6,842 42
Pay of sub-agents -	1,125 00	
Do -	750 00	
Do -	375 00	
Do -	25 00	
Do -	375 00	
Do -	375 00	
Do -	375 00	
		3,400 00
Pay of interpreters -	2,700 00	
Do -	1,050 00	
Do -	75 00	
Do -	75 00	
Do -	150 00	
Do -	709 51	
Do -	900 00	
Do -	150 00	
		5,809 51
Fulfilling treaties with the Osages -	-	19,220 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chipewas -	1,050 00	
Do do do -	700 00	
Do do do -	700 00	
Do do do -	1,100 00	
Do do do -	350 00	
		3,900 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Cherokees -	-	4,360 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees and Senecas -	-	1,640 00



## STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas - -	-	\$1,940 00
Pay of clerk to superintendent - -	-	500 00
Provisions for Indians - -	\$1,550 00	
Do - -	400 00	
Do - -	300 00	
Do - -	10 90	
Do - -	161 50	
Do - -	483 49	
Do - -	700 00	
Do - -	175 00	
Do - -	475 00	
		4,255 89
Carrying into effect treaties with the Cherokees	335 68	
Do do do -	1,000 00	
Do do do -	3,830 00	
Do do do -	1,650 00	
Do do do -	43 51	
Do do do -	352 00	
Do do do -	469 00	
Do do do -	512,136 47	
Do do do -	100 00	
		519,916 66
Blacksmiths' establishments - -	-	259 00
Building and repairs - -	-	100 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Seminoles - -	85 50	
Do do - -	210 00	
		295 50
Fulfilling treaties with Eel Rivers, (Miamies)	-	1,100 00
Objectsspecified in 3d art. Cherokee treaty, 1835	-	916 49
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas - -	2,649 72	
Do do do -	1,227 20	
Do do do -	1,599 88	
		5,476 80
Holding treaty with the Wyandots - -	-	350 75
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas - -	-	812 29
Presents to Indians - -	-	1,300 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots - -	-	6,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots, Mun- sees, and Delawares - -	-	1,480 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations, N. Y.	-	4,000 00

## STATEMENT No. 12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since Sept. 30, 1840, and up to March 4, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas, New York	—	\$6,000 00
Carrying into effect treaties with Sacs and Foxes, Mississippi	—	15 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks for sale of reserves, act. 3d March, 1837	—	2,336 00
		1,117,769 32

(No. 13.)

*Statement showing the amount drawn between the 4th of March and the 1st of October, 1841, on account of the appropriations for the service of the Indian department prior to the year 1841.*

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March, and up to the 30th of Sept., 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Carrying into effect treaties with the Chickasaws	\$514 04	
Do do do	3,187 50	
Do do do	25,000 00	
Do do do	1,000 00	
Do do do	3,000 00	
Do do do	95 00	
Do do do	30,930 01	
Do do do	472 82	
Do do do	472 82	
Do do do	2,500 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws	—	\$67,172 19
Fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws	590 00	5,000 00
Do do do	228 97	
Do do do	450 00	
Do do do	568 00	
Do do do	4 50	
Do do do	65 00	
		1,906 47

## STATEMENT No. 13—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March, and up to the 30th of Sept. 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Carrying into effect treaties with the Cherokees	\$1,536 00	\$671,401 67
Do do do -	400 00	
Do do do -	430 00	
Do do do -	2,861 00	
Do do do -	110 60	
Do do do -	81,546 84	
Do do do -	71 10	
Do do do -	952 25	
Do do do -	94,407 38	
Do do do -	450 00	
Do do do -	486,939 50	
Do do do -	1,697 00	
Trust fund—investment in stock for Cherokees	10,784 22	13,206 09
Cherokee schools - - - -	2,421 87	
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks - -	1,015 50	11,801 37
Do do do - -	9,564 60	
Do do do - -	671 27	
Do do do - -	550 00	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Winnebagoes - - - -	723 93	14,605 10
Do do do do - -	93 17	
Do do do do - -	109 00	
Do do do do - -	13,679 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes -	-	4,800 00
Carrying into effect treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - - -	202 79	280 37
Do do do do - -	77 58	
Contingencies—Indian department -	150 48	799 76
Do do do do -	13 23	
Do do do do -	394 00	
Do do do do -	185 15	
Do do do do -	10 15	
Do do do do -	46 75	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - -	819 00	799 76
Do do do do -	252 00	
Do do do do -	595 00	

## STATEMENT No. 13—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March, and up to the 30th of Sept. 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - -	\$634 35	\$9,995 35
Do do do - - -	6,995 00	
Do do do - - -	700 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, and others - - -	157 50	629 70
Do do do - - -	157 50	
Do do do - - -	314 70	
Removal and subsistence - - -	112 48	2,418 38
Do do do - - -	288 00	
Do do do - - -	1,952 00	
Do do do - - -	65 90	
Buildings at agencies, &c. - - -	-	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies - - -	256 50	
Do do do - - -	682 50	5,153 93
Do do do - - -	4,214 93	
Fulfilling treaties with the Florida Indians - - -	7,000 00	10,675 00
Do do do - - -	10,000 00	
Do do do - - -	675 00	
Location and support of Seminole Indians removed from Florida - - -	-	10,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Iowas - - -	-	4,000 00
Miscellaneous objects - - -	-	500 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents - - -	-	1,650 00
Education—Indian youths - - -	-	1,145 22
Provisions for Indians - - -	810 61	1,429 61
Do do - - -	19 00	
Do do - - -	600 00	
Pay of sub-agents - - -	279 40	406 95
Do do - - -	127 55	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Osages - - -	-	213 64
Civilization of Indians - - -	-	1,250 00
Carrying into effect treaties with Ottowas and Chippewas - - -	-	340 65
		843,781 45

Statement showing the amount appropriated for the service of the Indian department for the year 1841; the sums drawn thereon between the 4th of March and 30th of September, and those subsequently to the 6th of November, instant, and the balances remaining undrawn on the 30th September and the 6th November, respectively.

Heads of account.			Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn.	Balance 30th September.	Amount drawn.	Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 6, 1841.
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	-	-	-	\$16,500	\$6,602 11	\$9,897 89	\$7,125	\$2,772 89
Pay of sub-agents	-	-	-	13,000	4,125	8,875	4,500	4,375
Pay of interpreters	-	-	-	11,300	4,800	6,500	4,650	1,850
Provisions for Indians	-	-	-	11,800	4,800	7,000	-	7,000
Buildings at agencies, and repairs	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Contingencies Indian department	-	-	-	36,500	19,768 40	16,731 60	3,634 46	13,197 14
Pay of clerk to superintendent Indian affairs south of the Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulfilling treaty with Christian Indians	-	-	Annuity	1,000	500	500	500	-
Do do Chippewas of Mississippi	-	-	Annuity	400	400	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Establishing three blacksmiths' shops	28,500	28,500	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Support of farmers, &c.	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	-
Do do do do	-	-	Purchase of provisions	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Purchase of tobacco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Do do Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	Purchase of tobacco	500	500	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Annuity	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Support of blacksmith at Saganaw, &c.	2,000	1,500	500	500	-
Do do Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes	-	-	Education	1,000	500	500	250	250
Do do Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	-	-	Education	1,500	-	1,500	-	1,500
Do do do do	-	-	Annuity	33,100	32,800	300	-	300
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	-
Do do Choctaws	-	-	Purchase of salt	250	250	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Annuity	30,550	25,617 50	4,932 50	567 50	4,365
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmiths, &c.	4,400	2,840	1,560	1,560	-
Do do do do	-	-	Education	14,500	7,703 17	6,796 83	3,812 54	2,984 29
Do do Chickasaws	-	-	Annuity, (applicable to education)	3,000	3,083 74	2,916 26	1,636 42	1,279 84
Do do do do	-	-	Education	3,000	-	-	-	-
Do do Creeks	-	-	Annuity	34,800	34,800	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Interest on \$350,000, at 5 per cent.	17,500	17,500	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmiths, &c.	4,440	2,760	1,680	1,680	-
Do do do do	-	-	Wheelwright, &c.	1,200	600	600	600	-
Do do do do	-	-	Education	4,000	1,655	2,345	1,003 50	1,341 50
Do do do do	-	-	Agricultural implements	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Do do Cherokees	-	-	Education	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmiths	4,440	2,760	1,680	1,680	-
Do do do do	-	-	Wagonmaker and wheelwright	1,200	600	600	600	-
Fulfilling treaties with the Delawares	-	-	Annuity	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Purchase of salt	100	100	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	-
Do do do do	-	-	Interest on \$46,080, at 5 per cent.	2,304	-	2,304	-	2,304
Do do Florida Indians	-	-	Annuity	7,610	4,610	3,000	-	3,000
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmith's establishment	1,000	500	500	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Education	1,000	315	685	188 80	496 20
Do do Iowas	-	-	Interest on \$157,500, at 5 per cent.	7,875	7,875	-	-	-
Do do Kickapoos	-	-	Annuity	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Education	500	250	250	250	-
Do do Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	Annuity	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Annuity	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	-
Do do do do	-	-	Agricultural assistance	1,600	1,600	-	-	-
Do do Miamies	-	-	Annuity	47,568	47,568	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	-
Do do do do	-	-	Tobacco, iron, and steel	770	770	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Miller, in lieu of gunsmith	600	300	300	300	-
Do do do do	-	-	Salt—160 bushels	320	320	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Pay of laborers	480	250	230	-	230
Do do do do	-	-	Education, &c.	2,000	1,105	895	62 94	832 06
Do do do do	-	-	Implements of agriculture	200	200	-	-	-
Do do Eel Rivers, (Miamies)	-	-	Annuity	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Annuity	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Blacksmiths	1,880	1,160	720	720	-
Do do do do	-	-	Provisions	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Tobacco	300	300	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Farming utensils, &c.	500	500	-	-	-
Do do do do	-	-	Salt—30 barrels	150	150	-	-	-



## STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

Heads of account.				Specified objects.	Amount ap- propriated.	Amount drawn.	Balance 30th Sep- tember.	Amount drawn.	Balance in the Treas- ury, Nov. 6, 1841.
Fulfilling treaties with the Omahas	-	-	-	Blacksmith	\$940	\$580	\$360	\$360	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	500	500			
Do do Ottowas and Chippewas	-	-	-	Annuity and interest	42,500	40,700	1,800	-	\$1,800
Do do do	-	-	-	Education	5,000	1,850	3,150	200	2,950
Do do do	-	-	-	Missions	3,000	1,200	1,800	150	1,650
Do do do	-	-	-	Vaccine matter, &c.	300	150	150	150	
Do do do	-	-	-	Provisions	2,000	2,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Tobacco	975	975			
Do do do	-	-	-	Salt—100 barrels	350	350			
Do do do	-	-	-	Fish barrels—500	750	750			
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	2,820	1,740	1,080	1,080	
Do do do	-	-	-	Gunsmith	820	520	300	300	
Do do do	-	-	-	Keeper of dormitory, & 150 cords wood	1,050	750	300	300	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two farmers, &c.	1,600	800	800	800	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two mechanics	1,200	600	600	600	
Do do Otoes and Missourias	-	-	-	Annuity	2,500	2,500			
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	500	500			
Do do do	-	-	-	Education	500	250	250	250	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two farmers	1,200	600	600	600	
Do do Osages	-	-	-	Annuity	20,000	19,999 70	30	-	30
Do do do	-	-	-	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent.	3,456	-	3,456	-	3,456
Do do do	-	-	-	Support of two smiths' establishments	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two millers	1,200	600	600	600	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two assistants to millers	450	225	225	225	
Do do do	-	-	-	Cows and calves, and hogs, &c.	7,300	7,300			
Do do Ottowas	-	-	-	Annuity	4,300	4,300			
Do do Pottawatomies	-	-	-	Annuity	14,100	14,100			
Do do do	-	-	-	Education	3,000	1,560 06	1,439 94	1,258 78	181 16
Do do do	-	-	-	Salt	460	460			
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	1,880	1,160	720	720	
Do do do	-	-	-	Tobacco, iron, and steel	400	400			
Do do do	-	-	-	Three laborers	360	180	180	180	
Do do Pottawatomies of Huron	-	-	-	Annuity	400	400			
Do do do of Prairie	-	-	-	Annuity	16,000	15,800	200	-	200
Do do do of Wabash	-	-	-	Annuity	20,000	20,000			
Do do do of Indiana	-	-	-	Annuity	15,000	15,000			
Do do do of Indiana	-	-	-	Education	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Do do Piankeshaws	-	-	-	Annuity	800	800			
Do do Pawnees	-	-	-	Annuity	4,600	4,598	2	-	2
Do do do	-	-	-	Education	1,000	500	500	500	
Do do do	-	-	-	Two blacksmiths' establishments	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	2,000	2,000			
Do do Quapaws	-	-	-	Annuity	2,000	2,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Education	1,000	157 50	842 50	125 87	716 63
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmith	1,060	640	420	420	
Do do do	-	-	-	Farmer	600	300	300	300	
Do do Six Nations of New York	-	-	-	Annuity	4,500	4,500			
Do do Senecas of New York	-	-	-	Annuity	6,000	6,000			
Do do Sioux of the Mississippi	-	-	-	Annuity	10,000	10,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent.	15,000	15,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Purchase of medicines, &c.	8,250	4,125	4,125	4,125	
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmith	1,080	640	420	420	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	700	700			
Do do do	-	-	-	Purchase of provisions	5,500	5,500			
Do do Yankton and Santee Sioux	-	-	-	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	400	400			
Do do Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	-	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	7,870	7,870			
Do do Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	-	Annuity	31,000	31,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	10,000	10,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural assistance	2,000	2,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	2,120	1,280	840	840	
Do do do	-	-	-	Gunsmith	820	520	300	300	
Do do do	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	800	800			
Do do do	-	-	-	Support of two millers	1,000	500	500	500	
Do do do	-	-	-	Salt—40 barrels	200	200			
Do do do	-	-	-	Tobacco—40 kegs	600	600			
Do do Shawnees	-	-	-	Annuity	5,000	5,000			
Do do do	-	-	-	Salt	60	60			
Do do do	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	2,120	1,280	840	840	

## STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

Heads of account.				Specified objects.	Amount ap- propriated.	Amount drawn.	Balance 30th Sep- tember.	Amount drawn.	Balance in the Treas- ury, Nov. 6, 1841.
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas and Shawnees -				Annuity - - - -	\$1,000	\$1,000			
Do	do	do	do	Blacksmith - - - -	1,000	640	\$420	\$420	
Do	do	Senecas	-	Annuity - - - -	1,000	1,000			
Do	do	do	-	Blacksmith - - - -	1,000	640	420	420	
Do	do	do	-	Miller - - - -	600	300	300	300	
Do	do	Wyandots	-	Annuity - - - -	5,900	5,900			
Do	do	do	-	Blacksmith - - - -	940	580	360	360	
Do	do	Weas	-	Annuity - - - -	3,000	3,000			
Do	do	Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	Annuity - - - -	1,000	1,000			
Do	do	Winnebagoes	-	Annuity - - - -	28,000	28,000			
Do	do	do	-	Interest on \$1,100,000, at 5 per cent.	55,000	52,500	2,500	2,500	
Do	do	do	-	Salt—50 barrels - - - -	250	250			
Do	do	do	-	Tobacco - - - -	525	525			
Do	do	do	-	Laborers and oxen - - - -	365	365			
Do	do	do	-	Blacksmiths - - - -	2,820	1,740	1,080	1,080	
Do	do	do	-	Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, &c.	2,500	1,250	1,250	1,250	
Do	do	do	-	Education - - - -	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Do	do	do	-	Two physicians - - - -	400	200	200	200	
Expenses of holding treaty with Wyandots of Ohio -					3,000	1,000	2,000	500	\$1,500
Expenses of holding treaties with Indian tribes for ex- tinguishment of their titles to lands in Michigan -					5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
Expenses of holding treaty with Sac and Fox, Win- nebago and Sioux tribes of Indians for their title to lands in Iowa -					5,000	3,247 76	1,752 24	262	1,480 24
Expenses of making treaty of 28th November, 1840, with Miamies, &c. -					5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
For defraying expense of a delegation of Seminole In- dians west of the Mississippi to Florida -					15,000	-	15,000	9,000	6,000
For the temporary support of certain destitute Kick- apoo Indians -					22,000	-	22,000	-	22,000
Civilization of Indians -					10,000	5,338 75	4,661 25	1,172 50	3,488 75
For removal, &c. of such Seminole Indians as surrender for emigration -					100,000	80,036 93	19,963 07	-	19,963 07
				Dollars -	1,010,468	804,501 62	205,966 38	76,490 31	123,476 07

Doc. No. 2.

Doc. No. 2.

(No. 15.)

*Statement of funds in the hands of Daniel Kurtz, disbursing agent at the seat of Government, showing the heads of appropriation and the balance in hand on the 30th September, 1841.*

Heads of appropriation.	Balances due U. S.	Balances due agent.
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees - - - 1835	\$13,945 89	
Do. do. Pottawatomies, Wabash - - - 1833	14,179 42	
Vaccination of Indians - - - - - 1832	932 60	
Transportation of annuities - - - - - 1833	6,083 52	
Carrying into effect treaty with Seminoles - - - 1834	3,386 04	
House for agents, &c. - - - - - 1837	557 41	
Payment of claims of McIntosh - - - - - 1834	11,418 33	
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees - - - 1834	6,613 22	
Do. do. Appalachicolas - - - - - 1834	1,500 00	
Do. do. do. - - - - - 1833	1,280 00	
Do. do. Sioux of Mississippi - - - - - 1837	27 99	
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes - - - 1836	1,777 59	
Carrying into effect treaty with Shawnees - - - 1832	385 49	
Do. do. Ottowas - - - - - 1832	372 82	
Do. do. do. - - - - - 1833	3,451 44	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees - - - 1832	2,436 64	
Carrying into effect treaty with Wyandots - - - 1832	507 92	
Do. do. Choctaws - - - - - 1831	3,475 50	
Do. do. Florida Indians - - - - - 1831	135 49	
Annuity for education - - - - - Jan. 1831	1,031 60	
Do. do. - - - - - March, 1831	2,265 92	
Choctaw reservations - - - - - Feb. 1833	1,046 47	
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes - - - 1833	1,724 00	
Do. do. Kaskaskias and Peorias - - - 1833	973 04	
Do. do. Piankeshaws and Weas - - - 1833	4,419 15	
Locating Choctaw reservations - - - - - 1833	1,620 00	
Presents to Indians - - - - - 1837	3,804 87	
Carrying into effect treaty with Quapaws - - - - - 1834	842 39	
Removal and subsistence of Indians - - - - -	3,441 72	
Carrying into effect treaty with Otoes and Missourias - - - 1834	1,850 00	
Do. do. Pawnees - - - - - 1834	7,227 37	
Do. do. of Chicago - - - - - 1835	40,163 43	
Conducting treaty of Chicago - - - - - 1835	1,536 53	
Exploring country west - - - - -	322 70	
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees - - - - -	128 08	
Looms and wheels for Choctaws - - - - -	8,950 00	
Certifying Creek contracts - - - - -	891 66	
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims in Georgia - - - 1831	5,406 15	
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies - - - - - 1838	422 80	
Contingencies Indian department - - - - -		\$2,940 89
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, per act 20th April, 1836	1,846 19	
Treaty stipulations - - - - -	2,610 74	
Annuities - - - - -	6,762 70	
Blacksmiths' establishments - - - - -	3,286 07	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks - - - 1834	914 50	
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	400 77	
Provisions at the payment of annuities - - - - -	573 03	
Holding treaty with Seminoles - - - - -	184 72	
Payment of Cherokee improvements abandoned - - - - -	452 13	
Current expenses Indian department - - - - -	11,806 39	
Transportation and incidental expenses - - - - -	1,778 15	
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes - - - - -	5,814 83	
Miscellaneous objects - - - - -	41 80	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes - - - 1833	839 94	
Do. do. Rottawatomies, (Prairie) 1833	1,257 69	

## STATEMENT No. 15.—Continued.

Heads of appropriation.				Balances due U. S.	Balances due agent.
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatomies, (Indiana)	1833			\$958 36	
Do. do. Menomonies	1833			12,215 00	
Procuring assent of Menomonies to treaty	1832			50 50	
Expenses of marshal of Michigan	1832			129 58	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatomies	1832			354 72	
Extinguishment of Delaware titles in Ohio	1832			1,179 83	
Claims against Ottowas	-			50 00	
Appraising Chippewa improvements	-			495 00	
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations, N. Y.	-			-	\$3 51
Do. Stockbridge and Munsees	1840			6,000 00	
Effecting treaty with Choctaws, for cattle	-			3,762 73	
TRUST ACCOUNTS.				224,300 56	2,944 40
Cherokee schools	1819			\$1,345 11	
Kansas schools	-			1,626 35	
Incompetent Chickasaws	-			13,978 18	
Cherokees	1835			-	
Mills—Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	-			11,432 80	
Education, do. do. do.	-			1,991 27	
Chickasaw orphans	-			12,151 48	
Creek orphans	-			9,580 80	
Menomonies	-			3,951 41	
Chippewas and Ottowas	-			2,674 45	
Shawnees	-			1,509 92	
Senecas	-			347 20	
Senecas and Shawnees	-			850 90	
Choctaw orphans	-			17,000 00	
				78,439 87	
The disbursing agent is held accountable for the following:					
General account	-			\$224,300 56	
Trust accounts	-			78,439 87	
Total charges				302,740 43	
Funds in hand, viz:					
In Bank of the Metropolis	-			\$48,687 32	
Do. America	-			92,468 48	
Do. State of Missouri	-			138 51	
Do. Louisville, Kentucky	-			3,075 00	
Do. Washington	-			42,365 04	
Special deposit, Treasury drafts	-			57,933 75	
Do. Treasury notes	-			31,750 86	
Treasury notes invested for Stockbridge and Munsees	-			6,000 00	
Do. invested for Choctaw orphans	-			17,000 00	
Cash	-			380 00	
				299,798 96	
Advances for contingencies, to be refunded	-			2,944 40	
RECAPITULATION.				302,743 36	
Funds in agent's hands, subject to orders when countersigned by the					
Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of War	-			\$302,743 36	
Claims for which the agent is responsible	-			302,740 43	

Made up to October 1, 1841.

E. E.

D. KURTZ, Disbursing Agent.

## Statement exhibiting the amount of invest

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees - -	Kentucky -	5	\$94,000 00	-	\$4,700 00	-
Do. - -	Tennessee -	5	250,000 00	-	12,500 00	-
Do. - -	Alabama -	5	300,000 00	-	15,000 00	-
Do. - -	Maryland -	6	781 80	-	48 68	-
Do. - -	Michigan -	6	64,000 00	-	3,840 00	-
				\$708,761 39		\$36,085 68
Cherokee schools	Maryland -	6	41,138 00	-	2,056 90	-
Do. do.	Missouri -	5½	10,000 00	-	550 00	-
				51,138 00		2,606 90
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	Maryland -	6	130,850 43	-	7,851 02	-
Do. do.	Indiana -	5	68,000 00	-	3,400 00	-
Do. do.	Pennsylvania -	5	23,800 00	-	1,150 00	-
Do. do.	Do. -	5	5,300 00	-	265 00	-
Do. do.	Do. -	5	8,500 00	-	425 00	-
				235,650 43		18,091 02
Incompetent Chickasaws	Indiana -	-	-	-	-	-
Do. do.	New York -	-	-	-	-	-
Do. do.	Maryland -	6	45,230 44	-	2,713 83	-
Do. do.	Kentucky -	5	123,000 00	-	6,150 00	-
				168,230 44		8,863 83
Chickasaw orphans	Arkansas -	5	146,000 00	-	7,300 00	-
Do. do.	Pennsylvania -	5	17,000 00	-	850 00	-
				163,000 00		8,150 00
Shawnees - -	Maryland -	6	29,341 50	-	1,760 49	-
Do. - -	Kentucky -	5	1,000 00	-	50 00	-
				30,341 50		1,810 49
Senecas - -	Kentucky -	5	-	5,000 00	-	250 00
Senecas and Shawnees	Do. -	5	6,000 00	-	300 00	-
Do. do.	Missouri -	5½	7,000 00	-	385 00	-
				13,000 00		685 00
Kansas - -	Missouri -	5½	18,000 00	-	990 00	-
Do. - -	Pennsylvania -	5	2,000 00	-	100 00	-
				20,000 00		1,090 00
Creek orphans	Alabama -	5	82,000 00	-	4,100 00	-
Do. - -	Missouri -	5½	28,000 00	-	1,540 00	-
Do. - -	Pennsylvania -	5	16,000 00	-	800 00	-
				126,000 00		6,440 00
Menomones - -	Kentucky -	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do. - -	Pennsylvania -	5	9,500 00	-	475 00	-
Do. - -	Do. -	5	2,500 00	-	125 00	-
				89,000 00		4,450 00
Chippewas and Ottawas	Kentucky -	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do. do.	Michigan -	5	3,000 00	-	180 00	-
Do. do.	Pennsylvania -	5	14,000 00	-	700 00	-
Do. do.	Do. -	5	2,200 00	-	110 00	-
				96,200 00		4,840 00
Choctaws - -	Alabama -	5	-	500,000 00	-	25,000 00
				3,226,321 76		113,362 92

16.)

## ments for Indian account in State stocks.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
\$94,000 00	-	Semi-annually	Philadelphia	Bank of America, N. Y.	Treaty of Dec. 1825, and suppl't of Mar. 7, 1836.
250,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300,000 00	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Do.
880 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Do.
69,120 00	-	Semi-annually	New York	Do.	Do.
	\$714,000 00				
42,490 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1819
10,000 00	-	Semi-annually	New York	Do.	Do.
	52,490 00				
150,000 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty of Sep. '33; mills.
72,264 09	-	Semi-annually	New York	Do.	Do. education.
19,895 00	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. mills.
4,364 50	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. mills.
7,352 50	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. education.
	253,876 09				
-	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Treaty of May, 1834.
-	-	Quarterly	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
52,149 16	-	Do.	Baltimore	Do.	Do. do.
119,915 00	-	Semi-annually	Louisville	Bank of Kentucky	Do. do.
	172,064 16				
146,000 00	-	Do.	New York	Bank of America	Do. do.
14,705 00	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. do.
	160,705 00				
33,912 40	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty of Aug. 1831.
980 00	-	Semi-annually	New York	Do.	Do. do.
	34,892 40				
-	4,900 00	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty of Feb. 1831.
5,880 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7,121 87	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
	13,001 87				
18,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty of June, 1825.
1,730 00	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. do.
	19,730 00				
82,000 00	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Treaty of March, 1832.
28,487 48	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
13,840 00	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. do.
	124,327 48				
75,460 00	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Treaty of Sept. 1836.
8,217 50	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. do.
2,017 50	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
	85,695 00				
75,460 00	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Treaty of March, 1836.
3,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
12,110 00	-	Do.	Philadelphia	Do.	Do. do.
1,802 50	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
	92,372 50				
-	500,000 00	Do.	New Orleans	Treasury of the United States.	Convention with Chickasaws 17th Jan. 1837; resolution of Senate U. S. 21st Dec. 1840.
	2,228,054 50				



(No. 17.)

*Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sums of money provided by treaty in stocks.*

Names of tribes.	Amounts provided by treaty for investment.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Ottowas and Chippewas -	\$200,000	\$12,000	Resolution of the Senate.
Osages - - -	69,120	3,456	Resolution of the Senate, Jan'y 19, 1838.
Delawares - - -	46,080	2,304	Treaty of 1832.
Sioux of Mississippi -	300,000	15,000	Treaty of September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	200,000	10,000	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	157,400	7,870	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes - - -	1,100,000	55,000	Treaty of November 1, 1837.
Creeks - - -	350,000	17,500	Treaty of November 23, 1838.
Iowas - - -	157,500	7,875	Treaty of 1837.
	2,580,100	131,005	

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(No. 18.)

*List of Indian schools, with their location, and the number of scholars and teachers, including, so far as reports have been received, all that receive allowances from education, annuity, or the civilization fund.*

Names of principals.	Tribe instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	SCHOLARS.			Denomination.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Rev. Z. Santelli	- Chippewas	- Mackinac	- 1	17	26	43	Catholic.	
Do.	- Do.	- Point St. Ignace	- 1	12	20	32	Do.	
Rev. Francis Pierz	- Ottowas	- Village of the Cross	- 1	17	21	38	Do.	
Do.	- Do.	- L'Arbre Croche	- 2	18	24	42	Do.	
Rev. Z. Santelli	- Chippewas	- La Ministee	- 1	27	40	67	Do.	
Rev. James Selkirk	- Ottowas of Grand river	- Griswold	- -	-	-	-	Protestant Episcopal	No returns.
Rev. Peter Dougherty	- Chippewas of G. Traverse	- Grand Traverse Bay	- 1	-	-	35	Presbyterian.	
Rev. Leonard Slater	- Ottowas	- Gull Prairie	- 1	10	7	17	Baptist.	
Rev. Abel Bingham	- Chippewas	- Sault St. Marie	- -	-	-	51	Do.	
Rev. W. H. Brockway	- Do.	- Little Rapids	- 1	24	22	46	Methodist.	
Rev. George King	- Do.	- Key-way-wag-non	- 1	-	-	24		
Rev. G. N. Smith	- Ottowas	- Allegan	- 1	-	-	-	Presbyterian	No scholars
WISCONSIN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
John Thomas	- Winnebagoes	- Yellow river	- -	-	-	-	Baptist	No returns.
Rev. Solomon Davis	- Oneidas, Christian	- Duck creek	- -	-	-	-	Protestant Episcopal	No returns.
Do.	- Menomonies	- Green Bay	- -	-	-	-	Do.	No returns.
Ethelinda Lee	- Oneidas, Orchard	- Duck creek	- -	-	-	-	Methodist	No returns.
Rev. Cutting Marsh	- Stockbridges	- Stockbridge	- -	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Rev. F. Ayer	- Chippewas	- Pokegama	- 1	-	-	40		
Rev. Sherman Hall	- Do.	- La Pointe	- -	-	-	-	American Board C. F. M.	No returns.
Rev. B. Kavanaugh	- Do.	- Sandy Lake	- 2	-	-	30		
IOWA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
T. S. Williamson	- Sioux	- Lac-qui-parle	- 5	45	56	101	Am. Board Com. F. Mis.	

Names of principals.	Tribe instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	SCHOLARS.			Denomination.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		

## ST. LOUIS SUPERINTENDENCY.

Manual-labor school, Rev. Thomas Johnson	-	Various N. W. tribes	-	Fort Leavenworth agency	-	53	25	78	Methodist.	
David Jones	-	Shawnees	-	Do.	-	-	-	-	Society of Friends	- No returns.
Rev. J. Lykins	-	Do.	-	Do.	-	-	-	-	Baptist	- No returns.
Rev. J. D. Blanchard	-	Delawares	-	Do.	-	-	-	-	Do.	- No returns.
Rev. J. C. Micksh	-	Munsees	-	Do.	-	-	-	-	Moravian	- No returns.

## WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

W. N. Anderson	-	Creeks	-	Creek agency	-	-	-	-	-	- No returns.
Rev. R. D. Potts	-	Choctaws	-	Pushmataha district	-	1	-	22	-	
H. G. Rind	-	Do.	-	Puckshenubba	-	1	-	15	-	
T. Wall	-	Do.	-	Mayhew	-	1	-	24	-	
Lavinia Pitchlynn	-	Do.	-	Engletown	-	1	-	25	-	
John T. W. Lewis	-	Do.	-	Clear creek	-	1	-	26	-	
E. Hotchkin	-	Do.	-	Good water	-	1	-	19	-	
William Wilson	-	Do.	-	Choctaw agency	-	1	-	32	-	

## CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

P. P. Pitchlynn	-	52 Choctaws—21 Pottawatomies—26 Chickasaws—10 Creeks—2 Quapaws—3 Seminoles—1 Miami—10 Miscellaneous	-	Scott county, Kentucky	-	131	-	131		
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NOTE.—It will be perceived that a large number of the schools have made no reports, but it is presumed their situation does not differ materially from the returns of the last year.

## EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

(No. 19.)

*Extract from the report of Robert Stuart, acting superintendent, &c., in Michigan.*

The missionaries and teachers, so far as I have learned, have been faithful and active in their arduous and responsible duties. I regret that it was out of my power, this season, personally to inspect the different stations, but intend to do so as soon as circumstances will admit. Their reports, herewith transmitted, will indicate the present condition and prospects of each, except the Episcopal mission, from which I have received no report, owing, probably, to the absence of the bishop. I beg leave to draw your attention to the report of the Rev. T. Santelli, the Roman Catholic missionary at Mackinac; his complaint will, I hope, receive your early and effective attention. The different denominations should be held to strict account that all they receive through the treaty should be applied for the benefit of those who labor among these Indians. Would it not be well to require each sect to render you, or the acting superintendent, an annual account, distinctly stating for what, and to whom, their allowance is paid? This would ensure the proper application, and correct some existing evils.

## SUB-REPORT.

MACKINAC, September 3, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1841, concerning the state of education, religion, and civilization, within the bounds of the mission under my charge, embracing the stations of Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Sault St. Marie, Manistee, and others of less importance, and also the stations of L'Arbre Croche, and village of the Cross, under the charge of the Rev. Francis Pierz, who is now temporarily absent.

As regards the stations of Mackinac and Point St. Ignace, I could hope for a larger attendance at the schools, and greater profit under the means of education which I have adopted, could the Catholic population be made to feel a deeper interest in the education of their children; but of this interest they are greatly deficient. The school at Point St. Ignace has for some time been without its regular teacher, who has been compelled to be absent on business of a private nature; but the school has, during this period, received such attention from myself as I could bestow, consistently with the other duties of an extensive parish. The school at Manistee, which I opened two years ago, would now be in a more flourishing condition, if my superior had furnished me with the means promised, to enable me to pay the salary of the teacher.

As regards the general advancement of religion and civilization within the bounds of the mission under my charge, I would observe, that the half-breed portion of the population, which have been under the influence of our mission, do not show a state of advancement commensurate with their advantages, while the pure Indians, on the contrary, manifest improvement in proportion as they are more or less favored with the instructions of their teachers and priests; consequently, the stations of

L'Arbre Croche, village of the Cross, and Manistee, are further advanced in civilization and moral improvement than those of St. Marie and others less frequently favored by the visits of the priests, and not enjoying the means of instruction. The extent of country covered by the mission under my charge is so great, the number of stations so numerous, and the points of location in some instances so remote from each other, that three missionaries, at least, are required to secure a regular and faithful administration of the ordinances of religion within its bounds. But I am not only left alone in this extensive and arduous field of labor; I am also deprived, by my superior, of the pecuniary aid which is required for my support, and which is necessary in order to secure the best means for promoting the advancement in civilization and religion of those under my charge.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor, &c.

T. SANTELLI.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,  
*Acting Sup't Indian Affairs.*

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#### SUB-REPORT.

GRAND TRAVERSE, *August 27, 1841.*

In compliance with your request, I will forward my annual report of the mission at this place by the earliest favorable opportunity. In my last report it was stated that a dwelling-house had been erected for the mission family, and that a school-house was nearly completed. Early after my return to the station last fall I completed the school-house, and erected a house for my interpreter. Until this summer the labor of building, with the care of the school and the other appropriate duties of the mission, have devolved entirely on myself, excepting some aid received from the people in erecting the mission-house. We were joined by a teacher and his family in July. There are now connected with the station, and supported by the board, one missionary and family, one teacher and family; an interpreter has also been connected with the station until a few weeks past. We expect to secure the services of another very soon. Two native youths are living in the mission family, and are supported by the board. The property of the mission consists of a school-house, a mission-house, and small barn, a house for the interpreter, a yoke of oxen, two cows and a bull, and three hogs with seven pigs. During the year the school has occupied much of my time and attention. The school-house is a log building 20 by 25 feet, hewed inside and out, whitewashed, and covered with a good shingle roof. It is divided into two rooms by a swinging partition through the middle. One room is furnished for the accommodation of the school, and the other for those who attend meetings. On the Sabbath, the partition being opened, the whole is thrown into one room, and affords accommodation to those who attend on meeting. The school was kept in constant operation from October until March, excepting one week the last of December. The number of children enrolled last winter was 36 Indians, 4 French, and 1 mixed blood. The attendance was from 20 to 25 children, of different ages and sexes. On the first of March the families all removed to their sugar camps, and the school was necessarily suspended.

until their return. It was reopened in May, and there were enrolled 60 Indians, 3 French children, and 1 mixed blood. The attendance in the spring was from 30 to 35, but the attendance has been less during the summer. We find the irregularity of attendance on the school a great drawback to the improvement of the children. The causes of irregularity are found in the existing circumstances and condition of the people, and are such as education to a great extent will remove, and we are therefore stimulated to perseverance. The confinements and restraints of a school room being irksome to those who have been accustomed to rove unrestrained, the want of parental government, leaving children very much to their own will as to attendance, and the precarious mode of subsistence, depending much on hunting and fishing, (the older boys being very frequently called away from school in the pursuit of these occupations,) are causes of irregularity. Notwithstanding, however, the irregularity which these causes produce, there is a gradual improvement perceptible. Meetings.—The attendance on meetings during the winter and spring was very gratifying. The truths of the gospel, which are the surest means of advancing any people to, or preserving them in a state of civilization, are finding their way to the minds and hearts of some of these people, leading them to abandon their old superstitions, and to seek the light and blessings of true religion. By contrasting the condition of those who have enjoyed more directly the means of improvement, which the mission and Government have afforded, with the bands further removed, or with that of themselves before those means were enjoyed, there is a manifest advance on the part of many towards civilization. I regret to have to say what duty requires me to mention: Through the influence of some half-breeds, who had appointments under the Government, our efforts have been greatly counteracted, and I think the improvement of the people greatly retarded. By the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors among them, and by the pernicious example of using it themselves, they have done much to injure those whom they were sent to benefit. In consequence of my speaking of and opposing such a course of conduct, they have endeavored to prejudice the minds of the people against me, and to alienate them from me. In some cases they have succeeded to some extent, especially with the chief Es-qua-go-nabe, and through him with his band. The consequence has been, more drinking and feasting this summer than any time since the mission was established. As intemperance is the great bane of these people, it is very desirable they should receive the protection of some wholesome laws from the Government, which acts as their guardian; and every consideration appears to require that the character and conduct of those individuals whom the Government introduces among them should be such as not to degrade that Government in the eyes of these people, nor debase them in morals lower than they are sunk by nature. In looking at these people, and contemplating them in prospect of the future, there are many things to encourage to perseverance in efforts for their good. They have fairly commenced a village. They have laid out a street, and have erected several substantial log houses. What retards them from a more rapid improvement is the uncertainty of their location. They express themselves as being strongly desirous of remaining on their present location, and making it their home by purchase, if it cannot be otherwise secured to them. As to the question of their location I say nothing; I express the desire they have often expressed to me. I would only remark,



that permanence of location is very important to their advance in civilization; and as they need all the stimulus which that would afford, if their minds can be put at rest on that subject it would be well. In view of their permanency in their present location, some aid in building is very desirable. Several have their houses up, and are at a stand, not knowing how to make window sash and doors, and not having tools. In the absence of a carpenter, they look to us to aid them, which we do as far as other duties will allow. In view of the question of the permanency of their location being determined favorably, with some such aid and protection as above referred to, I think there is much to encourage the hope that not a few may be elevated to a state of civilization, and be inspired with the pure morals and sublime hopes of the gospel.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOUGHERTY.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,  
Acting Sup't Indian Affairs.

#### SUB-REPORT.

OTTOWA COLONY, BARRY CO.,

*Richland P. O., August 18, 1841.*

SIR: Since the season has arrived that I should render a minute statement of every thing relating to the progress of the Indians at this colony, in regard to education, agriculture, and domestic arts, &c., I herewith present the following: The population of the colony has not increased the past year; consequently, there has been no necessity for increasing the numbers of dwellings or of enlarging their fields, as formerly. They have been industrious, many of them having raised supplies of corn to sell to their less prosperous neighbors. There have been but two deaths during the last twelve months, and rarely an instance of sickness. The call for furs the present season has operated to the disadvantage of the Indians; many of them, instead of farming to much extent, or laboring in mechanical pursuits, have employed their time in hunting abroad. Another circumstance operating to their disadvantage has been a ready sale for berries among the white population. Much time has been spent, and every domestic avocation must stop or suffer, for the whole family must leave to collect berries; but what is worse and most disheartening of all is, the schoolmaster must suffer a derangement. The number on our school register is 23, eighteen of whom are children of the natives; the remainder are white children. Their studies have been—reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The school has been kept open for the reception of the children at all times, when there has been a prospect of attendance. It is with regret I confess that I have not realized the improvement in the school which I anticipated. My mind has often been exercised with interrogatories like the following: Is the appropriation from Government most judiciously applied? Would the generous public, if acquainted with the circumstances, contribute to the school? What way can be devised to improve this state of things? &c.

The teachers employed for the winter term could not secure attendance; and, in giving my attention during the summer term, I did not succeed to my wishes. I am sensible, from my present and past experience, that the

only effectual method to promote the progress of education among the Ottawa tribe is to board, clothe, and take the whole charge of the children. In adopting this plan I would select the most promising youth to board, and receive any that would attend from their homes; also, I would receive neighboring white children, which would be an assistance to them in speaking the English language. After the pupils had obtained a knowledge of the common elementary studies, they could withdraw, and give place to others.

*Receipts and Expenditures.*—The amount received from various sources the last four quarters, ending July 14, 1841, is \$1,034 70; namely, from Government, for education, \$300; for the erection of a building suitable for school and meeting-house, \$200; for agriculture, \$150; from Indians, out of their annuities, to liquidate their debt, in part, on land, \$61 50; private funds, \$323 20. The sum paid out during the same quarters is \$1,136 25, and applied as follows: for cancelling former debt on land, \$291; for implements in husbandry and mechanical tools, \$160 85; for the support of family, \$412 11; for erecting buildings, \$272 29. Excess of expenditures above receipts, \$106 81.

A laudable anxiety was manifested by the natives to possess a more convenient building for school and meetings; a resolve was made at a meeting last winter to build a commodious house, and solicit assistance from Government, through the Baptist board of foreign missions. The board consented to appropriate \$350, by quarterly instalments. The natives have cut and scored the timber; and the building is now in progress, under contract to be completed this fall. The appropriation of \$150 for agriculture, &c., was applied to the purchase of harness and ploughs and mechanical tools. It was gratifying to notice the cordial reception and application made of the grant by Government. The plough castings were wooded by them, and their horses were trained and used in the harness; and, with but one or two exceptions, their fields were ploughed with their horses. Many sleighs were made in the winter, and their horses were used to transport their products to market. In the spring a team of from one to four horses (and as many drivers) were engaged in ploughing. They have already perceived so much benefit from domesticating their horses, that they are preparing, for the first time, hay and suitable grain to feed them at their dwellings, instead of their roving in the woods. As the application could not supply each family with a harness, the destitute are hoping that a continued grant will be made.

I would solicit your attention to the long-known obstruction to the advancement of civilization and morality among the Indians, viz: calling and collecting them at one point, and detaining them for a number of days, to receive their annuities. There are those who have refrained from the use of liquor entirely during the season, until they were called to the payment; and there, seeing their old friends giving vent to their appetites, and being urged by traders to partake of the cup, and now distant from any restraining influences, they yield to the temptation, and waste of property and ruinous consequences follow. I would ask, as a remedy, that the paymaster take the census of this colony (and other stations would be happy to unite) on his way to the place of payment, and reserve the share of this colony, and make the payment on his return.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART.

L. SLATER, Teacher.

## SUB-REPORT.

Old Wino, August 14, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I received a note from you, per E. Cowles, in which you manifest considerable interest in our welfare and the success of our mission; you also request me to give a report of our mission, prospects, wants, &c. Mr. Cowles doubtless informed you that, from the first, we have been embarrassed for want of funds, so that we have not progressed in any respect as we might otherwise have done; yet we have none of us been idle. It is nearly three years since we began to make arrangements to settle the colony; above two years since we purchased the land; during this time we have had a school as much as circumstances would admit. The Indians have always exhibited a warm interest in the school, and the scholars have made great progress in learning. We have had preaching on the Sabbath a considerable proportion of the time. The Indians have shown an earnestness, I might say an anxiety, to hear the truth, which I have seldom witnessed in other people. We have in all, I judge, about 50 acres of land cleared, except the large timber, which we have had no oxen to log up till recently; the crops (chiefly corn, potatoes, beans, and pumpkins) look very promising. The Indians do their work in manly style; they fully evince what they are capable of doing, if they have a farmer to assist them. The society have received from Government \$750, which, with what has been received from other sources, has been a small amount in comparison with the work to be done. Our school-house is not yet finished; but we intend to finish it this season, though we have no funds on hand. Our prospects are so blended with our wants, that if our wants are supplied I have confidence to say our prospects are good. All the dark shades of our picture are made such (to use the expression) by our being handcuffed and fettered: we have little to do with. Our wants are then, first, that some arrangement be made, so that the Indians shall not be obliged to go to Mackinac every season for their payments; this necessarily occupies more time than the payment is worth, and, the way they manage, nearly the whole summer. 2d, we need a farmer who possesses a character adapted to the station. Dr. O. D. Goodrich, of Allegan, has been named as a proper man; I think him well qualified, and would be happy could he be appointed.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

GEO. N. SMITH.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.

(No. 20.)

MISSION-HOUSE, SAULT ST. MARIE,

August 18, 1841.

DEAR SIR: As I have presented the retrospective comparison requested by the superintendent in my report to him, it may not be so particularly interesting to you. I will therefore omit it, and come directly to the present state of the mission.

Our school has been regularly conducted through the year; that we divide into quarters, and have an examination at the close of each quarter,

and a vacation of one week. We enroll the names of the scholars anew each quarter, and report accordingly. The 1st quarter of our year, which was the last of 1840, we had 42 pupils enrolled, 19 of whom were Indians and mixed bloods, who are taught free—10 boys and 9 girls. The 2d quarter we had 49 on our list, 32 of whom were favored with gratuitous instruction—18 boys and 14 girls. The 3d quarter we had 32 enrolled, 17 of whom were taught free. And the present quarter, on the 1st of this month, which was the date of my annual report to the board, we had 46 enrolled, 29 of whom are favored with their tuition free. Ten of them are boys, and 19 are girls. Six new ones have since been received, which makes the number on our school list at this date 51, 30 of whom have free tuition—11 boys and 19 girls.

Children belonging to Catholic families enjoy the same privileges with us as others.

Besides those already reported as favored with gratuitous instruction, we are now teaching 3 or 4 children belonging to a poor widow of French descent, who lately buried her husband, though the children have no Indian blood in them.

The progress of the pupils in their studies has been as good as could reasonably be expected with the attendance they give.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, have been taught in the school, and most of our boarding scholars have made some progress in most and some in all of those branches.

We are now trying the experiment of conducting our missionary work with boarding a less number of scholars than formerly.

Eight beneficiaries have been supported a part of the year, 5 boys, and 3 girls; but at present we have but 6—4 boys and 2 girls—one of each having been dismissed during the year.

Our boys are instructed in the usual branches of farming business common in this country, and also have as good a knowledge of sailing and managing boats, nets, &c., as could be expected of persons of their age. Our girls are instructed in the art of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, &c.; and the girls who attend the school are also instructed in these latter branches an hour or two after school.

We have a Sabbath school and Bible class connected with the mission, for the benefit of all who choose to attend.

We maintain the regular administration of the word and ordinances to the mission church, which is mostly composed of native members; and, in addition to this, I have a route established of about 120 miles in length, up and down these waters, which I travel mostly over several times in a year, in visiting the Indians at their different locations for fishing and hunting; and during the past year I have travelled more than 800 miles in these missionary excursions, and in them have preached more than fifty regular discourses, besides much private instruction given to individuals. A large portion of these journeys have been performed in the winter, when the Indians were farthest from our place. I, however, generally visit most of them in the spring, to encourage and instruct them in preparing their gardens, and have succeeded in getting most of them to plant potatoes and some vegetables for the comfort of their families; and they appear to realize that it is, in truth, an addition to their comforts.

They have made no special enlargement to their gardens the present year, owing, as they informed me, to a report that was circulated among

them just at that season. The story was, that the American Government was intending to remove them beyond the Mississippi the present year. It came near preventing some of them from planting any vegetables at all, and probably would, had I not visited them just at that time. But I happily succeeded in removing their fears, and they went on with their planting; but it was then too late to do as much as they had before contemplated.

Their potatoes did well last season, but I am unable to report the amount raised among them. One family, however, raised fifty or sixty bushels; and another, according to the account he gave me, more than one hundred. Most of those with whom I labor grow a sufficient quantity to aid them much in living. Potatoes, turnips, and squashes, are some of the principal vegetables they raise. Peas, beans, corn, wheat, and buckwheat, have been tried, but are more likely to be destroyed by frost or vermin. Corn is sometimes raised to use green.

A pair of oxen are kept, at the expense of the mission, for the benefit of the Indians and mission. In the use of them, and in my instructions and aid in agriculture, the Catholic Indians, and all who have not a missionary to aid them in these things, share.

We have connected with the mission about six acres of land under cultivation for the growing of grass and vegetables, and about as much more cleared ready for the harrow and plough, but will require considerable labor in cultivating it before it will bring a crop.

About twenty dollars have been expended in repairing the mission buildings the past year. Thirty or forty more ought to be expended for the same purpose between this and winter.

At present, fish are so low that few are disposed to do any thing at barrelling them. Shequa, who has formerly been a leading man in that business, has, for more than two years, been unable to do any thing, on account of ill health, but has kept his sons at it a part of the year, and his family receive a comfortable support. But, so few are engaged in the business, I have not taken the trouble to ascertain the amount put up.

They have generally done well in making sugar the present season. Most of the families of any note have made from three to six or seven hundred pounds.

But three regularly appointed missionaries are at present employed in this mission—myself and Mrs. B., and the Rev. James D. Cameron. Mr. Cameron is an itinerant missionary, and travels through different parts of the Ojibwa country.

My son, Adoniram J. Bingham, has been the teacher of the school until the 1st of June last, when it became necessary for him to leave the service of the mission to fulfil other engagements. I then hired a young lady at the place, to finish that quarter, and now my daughter is teaching it, under my special care and direction, while we are looking with expectation for a teacher appointed by the board.

In relation to the future prospects of the mission and Indians in these parts, it is difficult to predict any thing very favorable, so long as two things (which we consider as evils) exist as they now do. One is, the influence that the British agency at the Manitolin exerts over the American Indians around us; and the other is, the influence that whiskey dealers in these regions exert over them.

So long as whole families are, in their heathenish and unconverted state



introduced into their church relation, and flattered with the idea that their moral state is now good, for they are of the same religion of their *Kitche Ogemá Evekwa*, (or great princely mother,) and the great, wise, and pious men of the British nation, certainly it must seriously militate against the labors of those missionaries who cannot conscientiously receive into their Christian fellowship any but those who give Scripture evidence of having been renewed in the spirit of their minds.

And so long as our Indians are accustomed to frequent a place where twelve or fourteen houses are licensed to deal out intoxicating liquor to a population of two or three hundred souls, and while there are so many individuals who spend the most part of their time in peddling the deadly stuff to Indians as well as others, and no check can be put to it, who, that knows the native fondness of an Indian for it, can calculate on any very extensive and beneficial results from the most faithful and self-denying labors of the missionary? But, notwithstanding this dark and gloomy picture, we do not despair. God has wrought wonders for us here. A goodly number of natives, who formerly were intemperate, have been reclaimed—wholly abandoned the use of intoxicating drink, professed Christianity, and, for eight, ten, or twelve years, have lived lives of such devoted piety, that no complaint of a dereliction from Christian principle or practice has ever been brought against them: and they yet stand as living evidences of the power of Christianity to save from vice.

And now, in view of what God has wrought for us, we still hope for further manifestations of His mercy; and, from present appearances in our garrison, we feel our hope strengthened.

Before I close this communication, I would remark that Shequa, a chief and leading man among his people in every thing pertaining to Indian reform, is desirous to have a house built for himself and family. He is naturally an industrious man, but has been sick, and wholly laid aside from business for about two and a half years. His complaint is such as to render it very unpleasant and difficult for them to move about as Indians commonly do; and the physicians tell him he ought to live in a house. He has got glass to light it and bark to cover it, and we have nearly enough logs hauled out to log up the body of it; and he now earnestly solicits the department to send a workman to put it up. It is a subject of so much importance, in our estimation, that we consider it a proper article for this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM, *Missionary.*

JAMES ORD, Esq.,

*Sub-Agent, Sault St. Marie.*

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(No. 21.)

MISSION-HOUSE, LITTLE RAPIDS,

*August 14, 1841.*

SIR: I embrace the present opportunity of making to you my annual report of the state of the missions under my care.

*Sault St. Marie.*—At this station there have been employed during the past year the undersigned as superintendent, Mrs. Brockway as house-



keeper, Miss Squiers as assistant housekeeper, Rev. G. W. Brown as school teacher, and Rev. P. Marksman as interpreter and native preacher.

The religious meetings have generally been well attended. The school has been continued through the year, with the exception of about three weeks vacation. The whole number in school during the year has been 48—24 males and 24 females; nine of these are mixed bloods, the rest are full-blood Ojibwas. Of these, 16 have been boarded and clothed at the expense of the mission. One of the number has been married during the year, and one has been taken away, so that we now have but 14 which are inmates of the mission family.

*Kewawenon mission.*—At this station there have been, the past year, one white and one native preacher; Rev. George King has been in charge of the mission and school, and Rev. John Kahbage interpreter.

They have had a school through the most of the year; whole number of scholars 24. The general condition of the missions, and of the Indians connected with them, are much as they were when I last reported to you.

We have made some improvements in clearing and fencing land, building, &c., and we still wish to labor for the salvation and happiness of this interesting though unfortunate people; and we are the more inclined to do so, inasmuch as we feel that our past labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.

W. H. BROCKWAY,

*Supt. of Mission of the Metho. Epis. Ch. in Mich.*

JAMES ORD, Esq.,

*Indian Sub-Agent, Sault St. Marie, Michigan.*

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(No. 22.)

*Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell.*

No reports have been received from any of the superintendents or teachers of schools among the Chippewas, with the exception of that of Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, herewith enclosed. The Rev. Mr. Hall's school at this place has been continued without interruption during the year. The condition of this, as well as of the schools and missions generally, it is believed, does not differ materially from last year. These Indians have not manifested any very general disposition to avail themselves of the advantage held out by the benevolence of the various missionary societies for their improvement, and their erratic habits do not afford any very strong assurance that they will soon be disposed to regard them more favorably. Any effectual improvement in the character and condition of this race must be the work of time, and accomplished under circumstances of the greatest discouragement and trial. It is due to the missionaries in this part of the country to state that they have, in the prosecution of their benevolent labors, endured deprivations and met and surmounted obstacles of the greatest discouragement, with a degree of fortitude and perseverance deserving the richest reward.

## SUB-REPORT.

LAPORTE, WISCONSIN, July 26, 1841,

SIR : In conformity to a regulation in the Indian affairs of our Government, I have the honor to submit the following, as a report of the school within the Indian mission district of the Rock-river conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, among the Chippewas under my superintendency.

It has now been four years since our missions were established among the Chippewas, but owing to the disturbances between the Sioux and Chippewa nations, and the unfortunate locations of missions first made, (being among the bands nearest the Sioux,) we have found great difficulty in keeping up our schools, or any other department of our operations among them.

Our first mission was established at Elk river, near the little falls of the Mississippi, and a school was for a season taught there, which was well attended. But the Indians were forced to leave that place, and they removed some seventy-five miles higher up the Mississippi, to Rabbit lake, where it was supposed they would not be molested by the Sioux. Our mission at Elk river was also abandoned and re-established at Rabbit lake, where buildings were erected, and a school taught for a part of two seasons, in which some 25 or 30 children were clothed and taught.

In the fall of 1840, a mission was also established at Sandy lake, one of the most prominent points in that section of country, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Spates, and a school organized. The mission was well received by the Indians, and some thirty children were taught through the winter and spring ; and many of the Indians were induced to receive seed from us, and to plant potatoes for themselves. The prospect for success at this place is now very flattering.

During the last spring, the hostilities between the two warring nations increased to such a degree, that again the Indians at Rabbit lake were driven from their position, and retired back further into their own country ; and our establishment at the Point was in consequence abandoned.

Finding that there was but little hope of peace being established upon the borders of the Chippewa country, I determined to go into the interior of the Indian country, and make two permanent missions beyond the reach of the commotion produced annually on the borders by the warriors, which wholly unfit the Indian mind for any improvement whatever. Consequently we have now taken a stand at two prominent points : the first at Whitefish lake, where there are many more Indians than were at our former station, and where we were earnestly solicited by the Indians, who were under our instructions at Rock river, and now reside here, to locate ; the second is at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior. As our supplies will be received from the East, this was a convenient point, and one that commands much influence over surrounding bands. Houses are already provided at Fond du Lac, and a school will open in a short time, greatly to the gratification of the Indians at that place.

We now have three missions in the country. The one at Sandy lake is under the charge of Rev. H. J. Brace, aided by Rev. Samuel Spates—a school in operation, of 30 scholars. The one at Whitefish lake is in charge of Rev. John Johnson ; no school is yet in operation, for want of houses, but will be organized this fall. The one at Fond du Lac is to be conducted by Rev. George Cossway and wife ; a school will be regularly taught, so soon as the missionary arrives. At each of these places the In-

dians were the first to invite us to their villages, and pledge themselves to patronise the schools, and in other respects be taught by the missionaries. We entertain hopes of success at each place, as the men employed in each mission (excepting Mr. Brace) speak the Chippewa language.

The amount of money heretofore expended in support of these missions has been from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year, for pay of missionaries and their expenses, and something less for buildings, though the exact amount could not now be stated. \* \* \* \* \*

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

D. P. BUSHNELL, Esq.,  
*Indian Sub-Agent.*

(No. 23.)

SAINT PETER'S, August 11, 1841.

SIR: As superintendent of the Indian school established by the Rock-river annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, at the Little Crow's village of Sioux Indians, it becomes my duty to report to you the condition and prospects of the school under my charge.

The school at this point is one that has been in existence, in one form or another, for the last three years, but which has been occasionally suspended on account of the absence of the Indians from the village, and for the last season on account of the houses having been taken from the missionaries by the Indian farmer. Since a restoration of the houses, there have been in attendance from fifteen to twenty Indian children and youth, and some twenty-two half-bloods. The interest manifested by the Indian children and youth was of such a character as to induce the belief that, if permitted to pursue their studies, they would soon acquire the ability to read and write with facility. But, unfortunately for them, upon the recurrence of hostilities this spring between the Chippewas and Sioux, the principal chief of the village came into the school and entered his protest against any boy or youth of his village attending the school or receiving instruction from the missionary, under the ill-conceived idea that, if they were educated, they would not make soldiers or fighting men; consequently, for the last two months this portion of our school has been suspended.

The usual attendance of Indian children in our school, when not embarrassed by the influence of war and the opposition of the chief, has, previous to the present season, been about thirty scholars. They have been taught principally in English, and a system of instruction employed suited to their genius and taste, viz: by the use of the slate in forming characters and writing—the art of writing and orthography in the same exercise. By this method it is found that Indian children and youth will be delighted with their employment, and scarce ever tire in school hours in pursuing their studies.

The number of teachers, besides the superintendent, have been one male and one female. The annual cost to the missionary society in supporting this mission is about \$1,500.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. KAVANAUGH.

Col. A. J. BRUCE, *Indian Agent.*

(No. 24.)

POKEGOMA, WISCONSAN TERRITORY,

September 1, 1841.

RESPECTED SIR: I herewith transmit you the 8th report of this mission.

During the past winter and in the early part of the spring there was a very general desire on the part of the pagan Indians to adopt habits of civilization, particularly in building houses, cultivating the ground, and educating their children. Five or six commenced building houses and clearing ground, and some others intended soon to follow their example.

Mr. Russel, the Indian farmer, in connexion with us, aided these to some extent. Mr. R. had made arrangements to aid them efficiently in agriculture, and several from abroad had proposed coming here and availing themselves of his aid.

Very unfortunately for the Indians here, some Ojibwas, from the Mississippi, early in the spring committed fresh outrages upon the Sioux of St. Peter's, which incensed them to a very high degree. These Indians, aware of the fact, apprehended that the Sioux would retaliate upon them, being the most contiguous to St. Peter's of any Ojibwas. So great were their fears of an attack from the Sioux, that more than half of them left the place and vicinity, and fled to remote parts. Those who remained prepared much larger fields for planting than usual; and, while in the very midst of planting, they were attacked by the Sioux, and two of their number killed, and four or five wounded. A few days after this event the whole body of Indians left, to flee to places of safety to the north, leaving half of their grounds unplanted and their fields unfenced. None have yet returned, and probably will not, (to remain,) unless our Government should interpose their kind offices in their behalf, in preventing further depredations of the Sioux upon them.

The Indians of this quarter have, for a number of years past, been on friendly terms with the Sioux of St. Peter's, their southern neighbors, and desire still to be. We have no expectation that the recent breach will be healed, unless our Government act as mediator, as the Sioux are determined to prosecute the war against them.

Very, &amp;c.

F. AYER.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

(No. 25.)

*Report of the mission school at Lac-qui-parle for the year ending May, 1841.*

LAC-QUI-PARLE, September 20, 1841.

Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., and Stephen R. Riggs, A. M., *missionaries*; Alexander G. Huggins, *farmer and teacher*; Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Huggins, *female teacher*; John N. Hirker, *assistant laborer*.

Number of names on the school bills of the year: females 56,  
males 45 -

Average attendance for term ending November, 1840	-	-	12½
Average attendance winter term, ending March 1, 1841—			
Female school	-	-	21½
Boys' school	-	-	14½
			—

Average for nine weeks of the spring term - - - 35½  
7½

Of these, eleven have been studying *English*, and thirteen *arithmetic*, two or three of whom advanced as far as the single rule of three.

The women and girls have, during the year, spun and wove three *blankets* and eight *short gowns*.

Owing to the drought, the corn raised by the Indians at this village this summer is not as much, probably by one-third, as they have had for two years past. They have now, probably about fifteen horses.

The mission-houses are the same as reported last year, with the addition of a house in building, of unburnt bricks, 36 feet by 24, intended, when finished, for a church, and also, by means of a folding partition, for two school rooms. The live stock of the mission are three horses, twenty-one cattle, four sheep, and two hogs, with a few fowls. The land enclosed by fence remains the same as last year. Number of Indians here, about the same as formerly reported. The number of births have, however, exceeded the deaths. The aversion to labor, on the part of the men, may be said to be wearing away a little; they have assisted us more this summer than ever before.

This report is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the mission.

S. R. RIGGS.

(No. 26.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, October 6, 1841.

SIR: I have delayed a few days making a report on schools, hoping to be able to give you more general information. I have but very little to communicate, except from the Choctaw teachers, as they are the only ones that have furnished me with any report.

The Cherokees have a large education fund, under the treaty stipulation, which has not yet been applied. The national council, now in session, under whose control this fund is placed, is expected to take immediate measures to put schools in operation. The fund is ample to do much good. Many of the Cherokees are intelligent, educated men, who have had the advantage of examining our institutions. We may, therefore, expect that they will adopt such a system of education as will enable them to educate generally their people. There are several missionary schools, under the American board of missions, in the Cherokee nation, that are actively engaged in teaching.

The female school at Dwight is highly spoken of. I regret very much that I have not [a report] from this institution. It is conducted with ability and discipline. The students are generally boarded at the school. In addition to their general education, which is as liberal as you will find in most of our female schools, the girls are taught knitting, sewing, needle-work, and such a knowledge of domestic affairs as may render them useful in after life.

I attended lately the Choctaw and Chickasaw general council for four



days. The subject of education was warmly and favorably discussed. A general feeling is manifested upon this subject. The council are in favor of a change in the application of their school fund from the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, to their own nation. Resolutions expressive of their wishes have been adopted, which will be submitted to the department. Many plans and suggestions have been made to educate Indians. The task is a difficult one, surrounded by many obstructions. The manual-labor system would succeed better than any yet adopted. The children would be under the control of the teachers all the time; a punctual attendance would be the consequence. At present the schools are placed in convenient neighborhoods. Parental authority is slightly exercised in compelling attendance. In winter the children are thinly clad, and in summer they are occasionally required in the crops. All these hinderances prove a great drawback in obtaining an education. These would be obviated by a boarding school upon the manual-labor system.

I have witnessed the slow progress of education amongst the Indians for some time. A deeper feeling pervades the Choctaws than usual. This should be encouraged. A beginning in their own country, upon the system they propose, would give energy and more general activity. The establishing of such an institution, conducted upon proper principles, would itself exercise a great moral influence. They say, with much justice, that the great expense of sending boys so far from home would be saved; that the expenditure would be amongst them, and, as you will see from their resolutions, have provided for bringing their boys home. Should this proposed school go into operation, a printing press will also be established, and every facility afforded to make it useful.

I enclose you several school teachers' reports, with the number of scholars. You can see that they are doing some service. These schools were placed some years since through the nation, at what was then believed the best locations. In some instances the Choctaws have removed to other sections of the country; by this means the schools have been broken up to some extent. The appropriation under which these schools have been maintained has expired by limitation. There is a balance of the fund unexpended, which should be applied to keep up such schools as are most active and usefully employed. Two of the teachers are young ladies of about eighteen years of age, native Choctaws. They conduct the schools, and deserve great credit for their ability and exertions in behalf of their people. They speak the Choctaw language, and have the entire confidence of the nation. The three teachers, under the twentieth article of the treaty of 1830, have yet some ten years unexpended time. They have the same difficulties to contend with, as their scholars come from home, and return at night. Mr. William Wilson, who teaches near this place, has a tolerably good school. A few are boarded at their own expense, from other parts of the nation; by this means the school is kept up. Mr. Wilson is qualified by education and strict integrity of moral character to take charge of a much higher institution. The Rev. Ramsay D. Potts has used great exertion to keep up his school. The neighborhood is thinly settled. He is a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and has, by his piety and labor, united a number of Choctaws to his church. Mr. Rind has a small school. He is using exertions to enlarge it. Should the fund now used in Kentucky be transferred to this nation, as the Choctaws ex-



pect, some of the teachers, or their salaries, can be judiciously transferred to the larger institution.

You will find enclosed a communication from the Rev. Cyrus Byington, a Presbyterian missionary, which gives a pleasing view of the labor of those missionaries in this nation. It is an act of justice to this gentleman, as well as to others engaged with him, to state that they have devoted their time and talents to the improvement of the Choctaws for many years, even before their emigration. That they have by their example, as well as preaching the gospel and educating the Choctaw children, rendered essential service, is evident, and does not admit of a doubt. It is rare on Red river to see a drunken Indian, while many Choctaws are members of the church, and give a regular attendance at preaching. Sabbath schools are in operation, as you will find from the report. I regret that I cannot give so favorable an account of the district on Arkansas. Here education has not been so highly prized; and while that portion of the nation constituting the great majority of the tribe on Red river have evidently advanced, this district is more given to idleness and intemperance. The Methodist society have an itinerant preacher amongst the Choctaws. They have also a number of natives, who have united themselves to this society. I have, however, no report furnished me.

The Creeks [have] but one school under treaty stipulation. They emerge slowly from their old habits, and show but little interest upon the subject of education. They are, perhaps, the most numerous tribe on our frontier. They are but little intermixed with the whites, and have a general distaste for education. At present they have no missionaries with them, owing mainly to the imprudence of one that resided with them a few years since. They have a native or two, that preach occasionally; but it is a lamentable truth that the Creeks are so deficient in the means of civilization.

If the funds designed for education were concentrated upon an institution located within their own country, upon the manual-labor system, I have no doubt, with proper management, such an institution would succeed. There seems to be no plan that would ensure success so well as this.

The object is so desirable, not only for education, but to introduce the mechanic arts, that it is worthy of a trial.

The Osages and Quapaws have each an education fund, which, at a proper time, should be applied to schools in their nation. The Chickasaws, from their large investment, have it in their power, when they become more permanently settled, to establish schools to educate their people.

Entertaining the belief, predicated upon some experience with Indians, their customs and manners, that they are to be reclaimed and civilized by means of education and the introduction of the mechanic arts, I cannot but hope that all the means calculated to effect this great object will be carefully and steadily applied, to effect a reformation so ardently and fondly desired.

Very respectfully,

WM. ARMSTRONG,  
*Acting Superintendent W. T.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

## SUB-REPORT.

CHOCTAW AGENCY West, October 6, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report of the school under my charge:

I was appointed teacher of the school which I now occupy about the last of May, A. D. 1837, and commenced teaching on the 1st of June following; since which time I have regularly discharged the duties of my station.

My school has generally been pretty well attended. The situation of my school, though by no means the best in the nation, yet I believe it is as good as any selection that could be made in this district.

During the past year I have had thirty-two scholars in my school, of whom about twenty have been regular, the rest irregular. Of the former, all can read, and the greater part very well. Three have studied the Latin and Greek languages, with some of the higher branches of mathematics; five have studied English grammar, and sixteen geography, with the use of the globes, (an excellent set of which I procured last year, at my own expense.) These, with spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, comprehend all the branches taught in my school.

The progress of all regular scholars has been generally good.

Much has been said by different persons respecting the Indian character, and their susceptibility of improvement and civilization. While some have maintained that they can be reclaimed from their native habits of roaming at large, and subsisting by the chase and the spontaneous products of the earth, others have as strenuously supported sentiments opposite to the former, and assert that there is something in the natural structure of the Indian's mind which resists all efforts that may be made to reclaim them from the customs of their ancestors. And, in order to establish their opinion, they say that an Indian boy may be taken, when young, and educated amongst the whites, where he can acquire a perfect knowledge of all their manners and customs; and then, let this boy, when grown to be a man, return to his nation, he will soon relinquish the manners and customs of civilized life, and adopt those of his tribe. This is, no doubt, the case amongst some of the most uncivilized tribes. We should, however, pause and inquire into the cause, before we adopt sentiments so unfavorable to the Indian race. Does this change of manners proceed from the natural structure of his mind, or from the condition in which he is placed? If we attentively examine the subject, we will find the latter to be the source whence proceeds this change of action.

Man is truly an imitative being, in all ranks and conditions, and is much disposed to follow the footsteps of the multitude. This sentiment is abundantly exemplified in our own Western States, to which emigrants from all the older settled portions of the United States are daily flocking. And we may inquire, do these men pursue the same habits of constant industry and economy that they did in their native States? Do they generally devote that attention to the comforts and conveniences of living that they did when surrounded with neighbors who were exerting themselves to surpass each other in all kinds of improvements?

The answer is obvious to every one who has any knowledge of the West. This change cannot be justly attributed to any natural want of energy in the emigrants, (for, as a general rule, the most energetic and

enterprising emigrate,) but solely to the influence of circumstances. How, then, are we to remedy this evil? How are we to remove the causes which tend to keep the red man in a savage or barbarous state? Shall we, as hitherto, send a few youths every year to some school amongst the whites, and educate them there, and then send them back to their nation, with the expectation that they can accomplish a general reformation? This system has been sufficiently tried, without effecting the desired change. We should therefore adopt a system based on the broad principles of general reform, which can be effected only by the general diffusion of knowledge among the great mass of the people.

The education of the Indians, in their present condition, should not be confined to letters alone, but should embrace agriculture and the mechanic arts, together with whatever else would tend to their general improvement. Manual-labor schools should be established in the nation, which schools should be open for the reception of all the youth in the nation, for whose benefit they have been established. By this means a sense of equal rights and privileges will be established, which will have a tendency to make them feel the importance of the station they occupy, and inspire them with a degree of national pride.

The teachers of these schools should be selected with great care, as they ought to be practical men, well educated, of great patience, unwearied exertion, and unblemished morals. They should, moreover, be so liberally provided for as to render it unnecessary for them to direct their attention to any thing else than the improvement of the general condition of the Indians among whom they may be placed.

In the work of educating the Indians, much time and patience are required; as a nation cannot naturally be born in a day, so neither can the manners and customs of a people be changed instantaneously. Generations must pass away, and their places be filled by others, before a complete and absolute change can be effected.

By a reference to the pages of history, we will find this sentiment corroborated by the slow and gradual improvement of all nations that have been reclaimed from their savage customs and manners. Take, for example, the inhabitants of the British islands, from the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar until the present time, when they may justly be esteemed one of the most enlightened nations on the globe.

The Indian tribes that have been emigrated to the west of the Mississippi are more favorably situated for improvement and civilization than any other tribe has heretofore been, inasmuch as they have a country, without the limits of any State, guaranteed to them and their posterity, where they have the protecting and fostering arm of Government extended around them, to defend and protect their rights from the lawless encroachments of the whites or other tribes of Indians.

All the emigrant tribes have a territory ample in extent, and resources to meet all their necessary wants, whether they direct their attention to pasturage or agriculture; for both which their country is naturally well adapted.

In addition to all this, they have ample funds, under the direction and control of the United States Government, for the support of schools in every part of their country, and also for carrying on all the affairs of their respective Governments; which funds would thus be much more usefully ex-

pended for national purposes than if they were distributed, as they are now generally done, in the form of annuities to individuals.

The system of annuities has, no doubt, a tendency to make the Indians generally more improvident and less industrious than they would otherwise be. Necessity is the mother of exertion; and if the Indians had to obtain, by their own exertion, those articles which they procure at present with their annuity money, I have no doubt they would be better off in every respect; and a few years' experience would show the advantage of this change of system.

There are some who exert themselves, and do by no means depend on their annuity as a means of subsistence, but view it as so much clear gain. However, there are others that depend on their annuity entirely, for the purchase of all their blankets, clothing, and other articles of merchandise.

Inattention to female education has greatly retarded civilization amongst the Indian tribes. It is a fact, now universally acknowledged by all enlightened nations, that mothers have a greater influence in forming the character of the rising generation than fathers.

Schools should therefore be established for the education of all the females of the rising generation; and, as with the males, their education should not be confined to letters alone, but should embrace spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing, and domestic economy.

This kind of an education would enable them to manage the concerns of a family, when they are married, so as to make home a place of comfort to their husbands, instead of an abode of filth, as is too frequently the case.

By these and other means of a similar nature and tendency, I feel confident that the Indian tribes generally can be reclaimed from their uncivilized habits, and made to appreciate the blessings of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

*Sup't Indian Affairs, Western Territory.*

#### SUB-REPORT.

CLEAR CREEK, CHOCTAW NATION,

*August 10, 1841.*

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived for making my report of the school under my care on Clear creek. My school, during the past year, has numbered 26 scholars; eight of that number are progressing in geography, history, arithmetic, and book-keeping; five in reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic; the other thirteen varying in spelling from three letters to a beginning of easy reading lessons. I find them quite susceptible, and those of an age to feel their interest are very studious, and are progressing rapidly. This neighborhood is composed chiefly of intelligent half-breeds, who feel a particular interest in the education of their children. There are but 3 full-bloods in this school, and all bid fair to become useful to the nation.

Having in former reports given you a general aspect of the face of the country, I now proceed to its cultivation. Within the bounds of my observation, farming is considerably on the advance, though this section has

suffered considerably from drought. I think in 10 or 15 miles around there will be made 1,200 or 1,500 bales of cotton; a small surplus of corn; considerable of the different kinds of small grain, but not enough for use. Minerals and mineral springs are plenty—some reputed good. As to minerals, they have not been examined by competent judges; therefore it is not for me say whether they might prove a source of wealth to the nation or not. In addition to the salt work already reported, there is another just started. From the experiment made, it is believed it will prove profitable. In addition to the mills already reported, there is a saw and grist mill in building by the Government millwright, which promises to be useful and profitable. Water power is generally good through this section, and several are in waiting for the workman; which closes all that is under my immediate observation.

Very, &c.

JOHN T. W. LEWIS.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG.

#### SUB-REPORT.

EAGLE TOWN, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR: As the time has arrived for preparing a report of the school at this place, will you be pleased to accept of the following? The school commenced on the 20th day of October, 1840, and closed on the 3d day of June, 1841. The whole number of scholars enrolled was 25; the average number of regular scholars was 15. In the first class there were five scholars; they attended to reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic. In the second class there were six scholars; these attended to spelling, reading, and a little to geography. In the third class there were four scholars; they attended to easy readings. There were two in the alphabet at the close of the school. Four scholars commenced with the alphabet. I am happy to say that most of the scholars who attended school behaved well, but some were irregular in their attendance. Several of the children were taken from the school by their parents, to work at home. Not more than four or five attended at the close of the school. I mention this as the reason why the school closed so early. There has been a deficiency of common school books; nor were any writing books furnished for the school. There is now a want of spelling books, reading books, geographies, and writing books.

At the Sabbath school about 30 scholars attended. In this school I had the assistance of Mrs. Byington.

I am, &c.

LAVINIA PITCHLYNN.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG, *Agent of the U. S.*

#### SUB-REPORT.

PUSHEMAHTAH DISTRICT, CHOCTAW NATION,

July 31, 1841.

SIR: I herewith submit to you the report of the school under my charge, for the year ending July 31st, 1841.

In consequence of the removal of many of the Indians from my neighbor-



hood, and the apathy of others, the school has not been so well attended as heretofore. Previous to the 1st of April, the school was attended by 22 scholars, 11 of whom boarded in my family. For 4 I received compensation for their board; the residue I supported myself.

The studies pursued (with the exception of one in easy reading) have been reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history of United States.

The improvement has been as good as could have been expected from the limited quantity of books to be obtained. The school is in great want of Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, and reading books.

It has pleased the Almighty to bless this station with the influences of His Spirit; the result of which has been about 25 conversions—Indians, whites, and blacks. \* \* \* \* \*

The present appearance of the crops is very unpromising, in consequence of the long-continued drought.

More cotton has been planted in this than in former years, and one gin has been erected by John Homah, in the vicinity of the public shop.

All which is respectfully submitted, by yours, &c.

RAMSAY D. POTTS.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG, *Agent for Choctaw Indians.*

#### SUB-REPORT.

GOOD WATER, July 6, 1841.

SIR: I improve this opportunity to forward my annual report of this school; and I am happy to state that, for the last six months, it has been as interesting as at any former period since I commenced it.

The number of scholars is not so large, but their attendance has been regular.

Whole number in school,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Regular attendants,	-	-	-	-	-	15
In arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	-	8
In geography,	-	-	-	-	-	8
In writing,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Reading and spelling,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Words of two syllables,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Words of one syllable,	-	-	-	-	-	1

The class in geography have used "Woodbridge's improved edition;" they have been through it, and are now reviewing. The class in arithmetic have used "Smiley's Federal Calculator;" one is now in the "double rule of three," two are in "reduction;" three are in the compound rules. All in this class, save one, have been studying arithmetic only for the last three or four months. The class in geography, also, are new beginners. All the advanced scholars of the last year left at the summer vacation. I can say, in truth, that there has been as much improvement in this school for the last year as in any one that has past. But this improvement has not been in the same branches of science. Connected with the school we have had an interesting Sabbath school. Those who could memorize have committed to memory and recited parts of the Bible and catechisms.

The cause of education has received a new impulse, in this district, of late. There are three neighborhoods where the people are now very desirous to have schools.



The cause of temperance is also gaining ground. It is the opinion of those who are well able to judge, that there has not been half the quantity of whiskey drank in this district that there was last year. This is, no doubt, one cause of the increased healthiness of the country.

I am yours, &c.

E. HOTCHKIN.

Capt. Wm. ARMSTRONG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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SUB-REPORT.

PUCKSHENUBBEE DISTRICT, CHOCTAW NATION WEST,  
*Red River, August 16, 1841.*

SIR: In compliance with the duties enjoined upon me, I transmit to you a report of the condition of the school under my care; also, of the prospect of the crops within my knowledge. During the past session the average number of scholars has been fifteen; irregularly, twenty-two—eight females and fourteen males. Their studies have been spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The regular scholars all talk English, and are anxious to improve. I believe that a much greater amount of good would be produced to the nation by having female schools, where not only the mental branches would be attended to, but all the necessary branches that relate to housekeeping, needlework, &c.

As to the crops, they will fall short of those of last year. The early planting will do well; but, from the early commencement of the drought, the late planting (by far the greatest portion) will be very short; indeed, some have entirely failed. The cotton crops do not appear to do so well; the frost, in the first, injured them, and the drought has been of no advantage. On the other topics I have nothing new, and must therefore refer you to my former reports.

Very respectfully, &c.

H. G. RIND.

To Capt. Wm. ARMSTRONG, *Choctaw Agent.*

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SUB-REPORT.

MAYHEW, *August, 1841.*

SIR: This year I have not had many scholars. Some have quit school, and others do not attend regularly. Those that have attended regularly have made good proficiency in their studies, and those that have not attended regularly have not improved as much as I could wish. Some have been detained from school on account of sickness, and others have been kept at home to work. By boarding six, I have had, including all, twenty-four. In history 2, English grammar 1, arithmetic 11, geography 8, writing 11, reading in Testament and spelling 14, words of three syllables 2, words of three and four letters 4. I think the scholars have learned well, notwithstanding we have not had a supply of books. If you could forward us some books, they would be very acceptable.

We have a Sabbath school, which has been attended regularly, ever since I commenced teaching, by the scholars and a good many of the adults.

This increasing disposition to learn to read is encouraging. This school was closed on the 10th of July, and will commence on the 10th of September.

Most respectfully, &c.

TRYPHENA WALL.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG, &c.

### SUB-REPORT.

STOCKBRIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR : The object of this communication is to present you a brief report of the operations of the missionaries of the American board in this nation.

Agreeably to a rule in our mission, it devolved on me to visit the schools and to make a report to yourself, and I feel much pleasure in presenting the same.

During the year past, ending near the 1st of July, 1841, there were five schools in operation, under the direction and at the expense of our mission. The whole number of scholars was 157. The average number of regular scholars was much less.

Stations.	Teachers.	Term time.	Scholars in day schools.	Scholars in Sab. schools.
Pine Ridge -	Mrs. Electa M. Kingsbury - - -	8 months	18	14
Wheelock -	Miss Sarah Ker - - -	9 " "	48	48
Red river -	Miss Anna Burnham - - -	7 " "	42	30
Bok-tuklo -	Mrs. Anna Folsom - - -	3 " "	8	8
White Clay -	Mrs. Nancy C. Duker - - -	3½ " "	14	14
Mountain Fork -	Mr. A. D. Jones and Mr. G. S. Gaines - -	2½ " "	27	40
	And after Mr. Jones left, in April, Mrs. J. N. Byington and Miss Electa McChure - }	2 " "		
			157	154

In addition to the above, there are three teachers holding appointments from yourself, whose schools I also visited, as they are located within our sphere of missionary labor. The teachers furnished me with a few data, which I feel happy in presenting to you in this report, viz :

Stations.	Teachers.	Term time.	Scholars in day schools.	Scholars in Sab. schools.
Eagletown -	Miss Lavinia Pitchlynn - - -	7½ months	25	30
Good Water -	Mrs. Phileas T. Hotchkin - - -	10 " "	19	20
Mayhew -	Miss Tryphena Wall - - -	10 " "	23	45
			67	95

It gave me pleasure to visit the three last schools, and I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to remark that I think the teachers were devoted to their work, and exerted themselves according to the best of their skill. And I might say the same of all the teachers, most of whom are females. Four of them are native daughters, and trained in our mission school.

Within a short time several Sabbath schools have been commenced, for the benefit of persons of all classes, and it is pleasant to find several captains attending these schools as pupils. By the close of another year we may be able to report some good results.

In our evangelical labor we have a large field, extending from Arkansas line to the Blue. Last April a new Presbytery was constituted, by the name of the Indian Presbytery. The first meeting was held at Wheelock; we then had six churches under our care, and 271 members, viz.

Mountain Fork	-	-	78	Pine Ridge	-	-	38
Wheelock	-	-	67	Mayhew	-	-	29
Greenfield	-	-	19	Chickasaw	-	-	40

Since which time, 43 more persons have been added to these churches. The contributions made for religious objects, within our bounds, amounted to \$408 31. We also have much to do for the sick, far and near, at all times.

We trust our people are improving; and we hope that the cause of temperance has many firm friends among us.

I well remember hearing your respected but departed brother predict that the Choctaws would improve, and surpass other tribes, if not all other tribes of red men. In a visit lately made through the nation to the Blue, I saw many plain marks of improvement that cheered my heart. \* \* \*

With much respect,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

Captain WM. ARMSTRONG,  
*Agent of the U. S. Government.*

(No. 27.)

*Extract from the report of R. A. Calloway.*

The fund for the purposes of education is not likely to be needed for several years to come; not at least until they are scattered from their towns and settled after the manner of their neighbors. I shall, at some future day, report such a plan as my best judgment shall dictate of a school for Osages. The prejudices of these people are so strong against missionaries, that the heart appears to sicken at the bare mention of one. This is not (though I am sorry to say it) entirely without reason. They have had excellent teachers, however, to assist them in forming these prejudices.

(No. 28.)

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, August 1, 1841.

SIR:

There are no schools of any description in this sub-agency. The Quapaws complain, with some reason, that their education annuity has

never been applied, as they were promised it should be, to the support of schools in their own country. They say they are tired of asking for the return of the four boys sent to the Choctaw academy some eight or ten years since. One of these boys ran away from the school, and came home not long since. He understands little or no English, had forgotten his native tongue, and seems to have learned nothing but to talk Choctaw—an accomplishment which the Quapaws think he might have acquired sooner, and at less expense, in the Choctaw nation than at the Kentucky academy.

Hitherto the prejudices of a portion of the Senecas have run strongly against any efforts to instruct their children. There is but one or two among them, and not one in the united band that can read and write. I hope to be able, however, in time, to induce them to receive instructors, and have but little doubt that before long they will emulate the excellent example set them by their relations among the Shawnees and Delawares of the Missouri.

Very, &c.

JOHN B. LUCE.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

*Acting Superintendent W. T.*

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(No. 29.)

*Extract from the report of A. M. M. Upshaw, Chickasaw agent, to acting superintendent Indian affairs W. T., on the subject of schools, &c.*

They (the Chickasaws) have had no school teachers nor missionaries residing with them, and no nation of people can ever become enlightened without schools and the Bible. Cultivation of the soil, in my opinion, is the first step to civilization; education and the Bible to enlighten. I certainly would advise to have one or two good teachers; and the advantages they would receive from one or two good missionaries, who would teach them the Bible and its blessed truths, (and not meddle with their national affairs, nor preach abolitionism to their negroes,) would be of incalculable advantage. The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, a Presbyterian minister, (and one of the best of men and ministers, and whose only aim appears to be to do good,) has visited the Chickasaw district once a month, for nearly a year, and, I am happy to say, it has had a good effect.

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(No. 30.)

*Report of James Logan, Creek Agent.*

It will be seen by the report of the teacher of the Creeks (which I have enclosed) that the number of the scholars is not quite equal to that of last year. This however, is not owing to a want of disposition in the Indians to educate their children, but rather to the situation of their settlements. There is not a sufficient number of inhabitants in any one settlement, that have a proper estimate of the value of education, to make a very large school; yet there are enough to make many large schools, if they could get their children boarded, for which they are willing to pay. A few years

since, the Creeks became violently opposed to education, (or rather to the medium through which they received it,) from causes that have long since been made known to the department. Their former prejudices against education are now in a great measure removed. I have frequent applications for schools in various settlements in the nation. The Indians are much dissatisfied respecting the manner in which their funds for education purposes are expended, and insist that they could be much more advantageously applied in the nation, the truth of which I have no doubt. They say that they are not willing to send their children from home to be educated, and think it a great waste of funds for the Government to expend four thousand dollars for the support and education of fourteen boys at the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky. As the Creeks have been promised that their funds should be applied in the nation next year, I would suggest the propriety of establishing at least four additional schools in the nation, for which suitable situations could be found; the people of these settlements would provide school-houses at their own expense. I would further suggest the propriety of definite instructions being given as to the manner of procuring books and stationery for the schools, as they cannot be had here without paying a heavy per cent.

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(No. 31.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Office Indian Affairs, July 11, 1840.*

SIR: I have attentively considered the expediency of establishing a manual-labor Indian school at Fort Coffee. Since it became my especial duty to advance the civilization and general welfare of the Indians, by all lawful means in my control, I have uniformly considered education as the great and primary object; and shall regard myself to be fortunate if I can, while charged with the administration of their affairs, put the application of Indian school funds into such a channel as will afford them all the advantages they can receive from them; or, if this may not be, even to give such an impulse to official effort on their behalf as may ultimately, but soon, place their schools upon the best footing.

It appears to me that the establishment proposed will be, with proper direction, a measure of great consequence. The buildings have been abandoned as a fort. They are suitable for an extensive school establishment. The farm is open, so as to connect the manual-labor and farm benefits with the others; the situation is healthy, and, although in the Choctaw country, it is on the Arkansas river, near the boundary line, and quite convenient to the Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Seminoles, and not very remote from the Chickasaws and Osages. All the advantages that could be reasonably looked for seem to be here combined.

I indulge the hope that I shall be able to make the beginning of opening a fountain of many blessings to the Indian race. This school should, in my judgement, be on an extended plan. For the present, reading, writing, and a competent knowledge of figures, will be all that is required, [or] could be used by them. As they advance, if the disappointment that has attended all exertions hitherto shall not continue, their education may be



carried to other branches. To this should be added at once the teaching of the males to farm, as a most, if not the most important auxiliary in leading them into the walks of civilized life, and necessary to their comfortable subsistence. The females, of whom I would have at all times at least one-half at school, should be taught to sew, spin, and weave; and, as we progress, it would be an excellent feature in the plan (that at the proper time I will endeavor to execute) to buy the materials for clothing the whole school, which, under proper tuition, the girls should make up for wear. I would, further, have the different mechanic arts taught in this school. I know all this will take time; but it is the outline of a plan which I would be much gratified to be the instrument of carrying out, and which, if I remain where I am, I will try to execute. With primary schools, where the young could be taught their first lessons, all over the Indian country, and from which, at suitable ages and stages of advancement, as many as circumstances, capacity, and other considerations, made it proper to educate further at Fort Coffee, could be removed to the larger establishment. This would be a system analogous to those prevailing among ourselves, and give the Indians all the opportunities for improvement which I hold it to be my imperative duty, as far as in my power, to extend to them. To my mind it is full of promise.

We must begin moderately, and gradually extend the establishment as means may be obtained. Perhaps of the nine schools now maintained in the Choctaw nation, or those among other tribes, one or more might be discontinued with the consent of the nation or tribes, and the funds now appropriated to their use applied to the new establishment. I can furnish \$2,000 from the civilization fund per annum; and in two years the funds now used at the Choctaw academy will cease to be expended at that institution, and may be, in my opinion, more beneficially and satisfactorily used at Fort Coffee—always looking, however, to their own consent and co-operation in this measure, to which you will direct your attention from the beginning. Without their hearty aid, little good is to be anticipated; with it, much. The Choctaw fund, now appropriated to the academy, is \$18,000; the Creek \$2,000; the Chickasaw \$5,000; Florida \$1,000; Miami \$1,000; Pottawatomie \$3,000; and Quapaw \$1,000. If the Indians could be convinced of the great benefits that would result to them from the application of so much of their education funds to the Fort Coffee manual-labor school as would still leave them sufficient for the support of the primary schools, (which it is a leading object with me to spread over every Indian district,) I should consider myself as having done something for these unfortunate people and for my own official reputation. The latter, however, is not the object, but would, I confess, be a gratifying consequence, which I could only value as the evidence of proper attention, rightly directed.

Much must be left to your discretion. As soon as the necessary incipient measures are taken, a competent teacher must be selected; and, in doing this, he must be a man of irreproachable morals, and of capacity and acquirements far above what are usually sought for in an Indian tutor. He must be fully qualified to be the principal of the institution when it shall have reached the full extent to which my views look, and with which alone I will be satisfied. He must therefore not be inferior to gentlemen placed at the head of academies in the populous States. On this every thing will depend. A false step here will be fatal; and of course the most



independent and judicious selection will be made, considering only the interest of the Indians and the success of the project.

As soon as the condition of the school will require or admit of it, a farmer must be employed to teach the boys, and a matron (who will be a good seamstress) engaged to instruct the girls (who must not be less in number than one-half the pupils) in sewing, and cutting out, and fitting clothes. Spinning, weaving, and the mechanic arts, can be introduced gradually, as we shall be provided with funds.

In these suggestions you will see what I wish. The foundation must be laid so broadly as to support the extended superstructure that it is hoped will be raised upon it. The most rigid economy must be observed. Our present means are very limited; and not one dollar must be expended which cannot be lawfully applied to the object, and that is not within the fair and legitimate scope of the intention of Congress in making appropriations, or of the various treaties existing between the United States and the different Indian tribes.

Very, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,

*Superintendent of Western Territory.*

(No. 32.)

*Statement showing the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaty for education purposes.*

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	How expended.
Chippewas - - - - -	Aug. 5, 1826	\$1,000	Baptist board.
Chippewas, Ottawa, and Pottawatomies -	Sept. 26, 1833	3,825	
Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians -	Aug. 11, 1827	1,500	Protestant Episcopal.
Choctaws - - - - -	Sept. 27, 1830	2,500	
Choctaws - - - - -	Sept. 27, 1830	12,000	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws - - - - -	Jan. 20, 1825	6,000	Choctaw academy.
Chickasaws - - - - -	May 24, 1834	3,000	Choctaw academy.
Creeks - - - - -	March 24, 1832	3,000	Choctaw academy.
Creeks - - - - -	Feb. 14, 1833	1,000	Schools in the nation.
Cherokees - - - - -	May 6, 1829	2,000	Schools in the nation.
Delawares - - - - -	Sept. 24, 1829	2,304	
Florida Indians - - - - -	Sept. 18, 1823	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Kickapoos - - - - -	Oct. 24, 1832	500	Schools in the nation.
Miamies - - - - -	Oct. 23, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Ottawas and Chippewas - - - - -	March 28, 1836	8,000	Schools in the nation.
Otoes and Missourians - - - - -	Sept. 21, 1833	500	Schools in the nation.
Osages - - - - -	June 25, 1825	3,456	
Pottawatomies - - - - -	Oct. 16, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatomies - - - - -	Sept. 20, 1826	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatomies - - - - -	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Pawnees - - - - -	Oct. 9, 1833	1,000	Schools in the nation.
Quapaws - - - - -	May 13, 1833	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri - - - - -	Oct. 21, 1837	770	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Sept. 15, 1832	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Nov. 1, 1837	2,800	Schools in the nation.

(No. 33.)

*Statement showing the condition of the fund for the civilization of Indians.*

Balance to the credit of the fund on the 1st January, 1841	\$14,364 57	
Add, appropriated in 1841	10,000 00	\$24,364 57
Deduct amount of payments to 30th September	8,586 05	
Required to complete the payments for the year	2,747 50	11,333 55
Balance	-	13,031 02

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
November 23, 1841.

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, RELATIONS WITH THEM, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

(No. 34.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, September 30, 1841.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions and the established rules of the department, I herewith submit the following statement of the several Indian tribes attached to this superintendency. Since my last annual report it could not be expected that any material change should take place. A gradual and steady improvement in many portions of the Indian country is visible, while others evince a great indifference in their condition. A reformation amongst the Indians must be slow; old prejudices are to be overcome, habits of industry substituted for idleness, laws established where the will of the chief governed. That favorable changes to some extent are taking place, with several of the Indian tribes, does not admit of a doubt. That this is to be attributed mainly to a change of residence is equally true. Located as they now are beyond the limits of any State or Territory, each tribe feels the security they have in their present homes, not heretofore enjoyed, based upon the guarantee of the Government of the United States. Feeling this security, they have every incitement to improve their general condition.

The Cherokees are considered as the most enlightened Indian tribe, their intercourse with the whites having been of a more general character. They attended earlier than the other tribes to the education of their people, and enacted laws and regulations for their government, in advance of their red brethren. The dissensions and difficulties which so unhappily divided the Cherokees, after the emigration of the great body of the people, seem to be amicably adjusted, by a union of all parties.

The national council convenes on the first Monday in October annually. The legislative department is composed of two bodies—the committee and the council.

The Cherokees are governed by a constitution, ratified by the people. Their laws are regularly printed, and based upon equal rights and privileges. Judges and sheriffs, and other officers, are elected, to execute the laws. Trials by jury for capital offences are guaranteed to each individual. Administrators and executors are appointed to settle estates, and, indeed, every thing calculated to give protection and stability to the laws. Under circumstances so favorable, with a constitution and a code of laws in successful operation, the Cherokees may be considered as having established a permanent Government. The country they occupy is sufficient in extent for a much larger population than the present Cherokees number. A portion of the land is prairie, very fertile, produces corn, wheat, oats, and also affords fine range for stock, of which the Cherokees own quite extensively, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep. In some portions of the country fine dwellings have been erected, and even the common Cherokees have comfortable houses to live in. Mechanics of various kinds are to be found in the nation. A large majority of the merchants are natives, who carry on trade with their people. Salt water is found in several places, particularly at the Grand Saline, which has been worked to some extent. Preparations are making to manufacture salt at this place upon a more extended scale; and, from the quantity and strength of the salt water, there will be no difficulty in manufacturing very largely. Lead and iron ore are said both to be found in the Cherokee nation, which no doubt in a few years will be realized, when the resources of the country become further developed. During the last twelve months a very large sum of money has been paid to the Cherokees, under treaty stipulations, for improvements, spoliations, &c.; a balance is still due, which is expected to be paid during the present year. The large claims have generally been paid. Those remaining unpaid, in most instances, are where the claimants are dead; in such cases, payment is made to administrators, which generally retards payments. The greatest evil attendant upon the Cherokee people is the large quantities of spirituous liquors which are introduced in their country. From their locality, bordering on a portion of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, with the Arkansas river running through a portion of their territory, notwithstanding the severe laws prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor into the Indian country, it has been found thus far impracticable to prevent large quantities from being introduced. This not only strips them of the money that should be beneficially applied, but it produces dissensions amongst themselves, and is a source of incomparable evil.

The Choctaws, like their brother Cherokees, have made great efforts to throw off the Indian life. In many parts of the nation, and particularly on Red river, the most pleasing anticipations have been realized. Schools are to be found in the country, and a general inclination for the education of the people. This is one of the principal agents by which any tribe of red people are to be reformed. Acting upon this belief, aided by the exertions of some pious and useful missionaries, the Choctaws, since their emigration, have made very rapid strides towards civilization. They have formed a constitution, upon which their laws are based, which lately has been printed both in English and Choctaw, and circulated through the nation. The

general council convenes annually on the first Monday of October, and usually remains in session two weeks. The council which convenes in a few days will be an interesting one, as the Chickasaws, for the first time since their emigration, have elected councillors, and come into the general council, as the fourth district of the nation, with a full representation. The general council consists of forty members, elected from the four districts, according to population, and makes the only representative body. From their numbers a speaker is elected, who presides over the deliberations of the body; a clerk is also elected, who keeps a journal of the proceedings. Each of the four districts has a chief, who sit as a body for the approval of such laws as are enacted by the council. The general council-house is a spacious and comfortable building, erected by treaty stipulation, with convenient rooms for committees, a gallery, and seats prepared for spectators. The members are paid a per diem pay of two dollars, and mileage, from the national funds. Judges are elected, who hold courts at stated periods. No compulsory laws have been enacted to collect debts. The system of credit, when extended between individuals, rests upon the faith of the debtor for payment. The country owned by the Choctaws extends from the Arkansas to Red river, commencing at Fort Smith, and running up the Arkansas to the Canadian, and up the Canadian to the limits of the United States, and with said limits to Red river, down Red river to where a due south line from Fort Smith with the State line of Arkansas strikes Red river.

These limits embrace a country far in extent beyond the wants of the Choctaws, possessing advantages over any other Indian tribe, by being in the cotton region. On Red river this valuable staple is cultivated by a number of Choctaws and Chickasaws; and, from the best estimate I am able to make of this year's crop, there will be for exportation at least one thousand bales of cotton. There are seven cotton gins in the nation, and, from appearances, there is every reason to calculate that additional gins will be put up next season, and that many of the common Indians will cultivate one or more acres of cotton, which, when sold in the seed to the ginners, will, even at a low price, be a handsome and sure source of income, and stimulate others to increased industry. There are also several grist and saw mills on Red river. Corn, oats, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and vegetables in great varieties, are raised by the natives. Many of them have built good and comfortable houses, and are preparing their farms with every indication of substantial farmers. Many of the females spin and weave, and do much towards clothing their families by the industry of their own labor. Portions of the country are found peculiarly adapted to raising stock—the prairies affording fine grass for the summer, and an excellent substitute for timothy hay, when cut and cured in proper season. Stocks of cattle, hogs, and horses, are owned by the Choctaws. But little feeding is required, the range both summer and winter being abundant for all stock not used, and permitted to go at large. Salt water is also found in the Choctaw nation. The only works at which any quantity is manufactured are on Boggy, about fifteen miles from Red river. They are owned and worked by Colonel David Folsom, a highly intelligent and worthy Choctaw, who has thus far only manufactured a supply commensurate with the demand. Many of the Texians get their supply of salt from these works.

The Choctaws have four blacksmiths, furnished under treaty stipulations; two of these, with all the strikers or assistants, are natives. They have



also some eight or ten shops, belonging to the nation, which are only worked during the very busy ploughing season, by employing native strikers, with the promise that they shall have a shop when qualified to take charge of one. Great inducements are held out to natives to become good blacksmiths. By these means the nation will have mechanics of their own, when these treaty stipulations, which are temporary, expire. There are also other mechanics found in the nation.

The Chickasaws, as already stated, are by treaty amalgamated with the Choctaws; they speak the same language, and have intermarried with each other for many years past; they lived adjoining previous to their emigration. The Chickasaws have a separate fund, arising from the proceeds of the sale of their valuable country. This is under the general control of the Chickasaw chiefs, separate and distinct from any supervision of the Choctaws. In every other respect they enjoy equal rights and privileges, except as to the funds owned by each.

The district of country assigned them is on Red river, being the western district of the nation. They are much exposed, from their frontier location, with Texas immediately opposite to them, engaged in a war with the Indians of that country, and the scattering tribes that have so improperly settled down upon the western border. The consequence has been, that the Chickasaws have lost many valuable horses and other property, and have been prevented from extending their settlements as far west as they would have done under more favorable circumstances.

During the past summer, two companies of dragoons were on Blue and Washita, for a short time. They removed a number of straggling Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Cushshattoes, &c. They are returning since the troops left; and, until a permanent military force is established on Blue or Washita, which is the great passway in and out for these tribes, there will be no general security.

Since the emigration of the Chickasaws, a large number of the tribe have been indisposed to work. The very liberal provision allowed by their treaty, giving to each certain reservations of land, has been the means of affording large sums of money from the sales of these lands. This accession of wealth, acquired without industry, has proved rather a source of evil to many, who, finding themselves suddenly in possession of so much money, have lived on it without making proper exertions to provide for themselves when these means shall have been expended. Others have taken care of their money, and have opened extensive farms, purchased stock, and such things as were requisite for persons in a new country.

Many of the Chickasaws this year have moved up to Blue and Washita, and have given better indications than heretofore of their intention to make a crop. The great and protracted drought, which pervaded the whole Indian country, has been peculiarly oppressive on Red river. The consequence will be, that the Chickasaws will be short of corn, and experience a pinching year for subsistence before another crop is made.

The Chickasaws have a large investment in the hands of the Government; the interest of which is for the benefit of the whole tribe. As yet no payment has been made from this fund, owing to the heavy payment created by the emigration of the tribe, who, according to their treaty, pay their own expenses. The Government have wisely and properly declined disposing of any portion of their national investment, but have waited until the interest will gradually liquidate their debts. Next year the

Chickasaws will expect a general annuity, after which they will receive the interest on their stock to a larger amount than perhaps any other tribe. That a portion of this should be expended for mechanical purposes, and for the advancement of the people in education, cannot admit of a doubt. Experience has confirmed me in the opinion, long entertained, that large sums of money paid to an Indian tribe, as an annuity, create a dependence from this source for a living, and thereby produce idleness.

Scattered, as the Chickasaws have been, and are, to some extent, over the Choctaw country, they have required more blacksmiths, to enable them to make their crops, than their numbers would seem to warrant. They were very destitute of farming utensils. The object should be to draw them to the district assigned them, where they can be supplied with mechanics and schools from their national investment.

The country assigned them is equal to any portion of the Indian country, with the privilege extended to them of settling in any part of the Choctaw nation. Many of the Chickasaws own large numbers of slaves, and are engaged in the cultivation of cotton. Although the majority of the tribe are inclined to idleness, there are notwithstanding some very respectable and intelligent men, who, by their example and influence, are using great exertions for the benefit of these people. With their wealth and advantages, they have resources sufficient to place them in fair competition, not in numerical force, but certainly in establishing schools and mechanical arts, which are best calculated to exert a beneficial influence over any tribe or people.

The Creeks, in point of numbers, are equal if not greater than any of our tribes. They number at least twenty thousand strong, and have given evidence in times past that they were good warriors. Since their emigration they have manifested, on all occasions, the greatest friendship for the United States. They have been divided into what is called Upper and Lower Creeks: Although this distinction still exists, there is but one principal chief of the Creek nation, (Gen. Roly McIntosh.) They have not advanced as far as either the Cherokees or Choctaws in passing regular laws. Annually they are improving in this respect; and lately, very much to their credit, and for the benefit of their people, they have passed a very severe law against the introduction of spirituous liquor into their country. There are very few mixed bloods in the Creek nation: it is, therefore, a work of more time and labor to introduce written laws. The Creeks have a great wish to educate their people, and show clearly, by the improvements they have made since their emigration, that they have done some good. The country they own is well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons. A number of the natives have raised quite a quantity of rice—a novel production in this country, but which seems to grow quite well. The Creeks are getting good stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, and many of them putting up comfortable log cabins. They have extended their settlements further west of late, and have yet a large scope of country unoccupied. The Creeks, to some extent, still cultivate in towns; many, however, work separate fields, and amongst all the Indian tribes it is conceded that none make corn in more abundance than the Creeks. They have four blacksmiths, two wagon makers or wheelwrights, furnished them by treaty stipulation; these, with a requisite supply of iron and steel, &c., enable them to have such work done as answers their agricultural purposes. They have also some schools



in their nation, and receive from the Government of the United States, under treaty stipulation, a considerable annuity.

The Seminoles constitute properly a portion of the Creek nation; their language differs but very little. Since the removal of the different parties that have emigrated from time to time, they have been located in the Creek nation, between the Deep fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. This location was obtained in consequence of the country assigned the Seminoles, lying between the main Canadian and the North fork running west to Little river, being taken by Hopoethle Yoholo's party of Creeks previous to the emigration of the Seminoles. It has been thought that the country the Seminoles now occupy was not, in point of soil or extent, sufficient for their accommodation. Lately this country has been examined by the Creek agent and others, and pronounced to be very rich; the only objection is, that water is somewhat scarce. I have conversed with the Seminole chiefs who have resided in the country for a year past; they profess to be well satisfied with the country. The Seminoles, this season, who were on the Deep fork in time to make a crop, have made more corn than they will require, notwithstanding the severe drought. They also have raised beans, pumpkins, and melons, in great abundance. During the past season, I directed the agent, and the commissary, who is issuing provisions to the late emigrant Seminoles, to use every exertion to induce Alligator and other Seminoles who had joined him, and located themselves above Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, to remove over the Arkansas to their own country. This object was expected to be accomplished this fall. Alligator has returned to Florida, to induce the remainder of the tribe to emigrate, which may for the present prevent his party from removing, at least until his return. This is the second delegation that have returned to prevail on their people to remove. I have every reason to believe that they will act in good faith. They have been subsisted and taken care of by the Government, and feel that they want strength here in the West to place them on a footing with other tribes, and withal have a country in which they can live in peace; to use their own language, they can lie down at night without the fear of being killed before morning.

The Seminoles should have a separate sub-agent. They look with great distrust upon the Creeks, and are rather unwilling to have the same agent. A sub-agent located amongst them would draw them together, and be able to adjust the many disputes that exist between themselves about property, and be otherwise of great benefit to them. They have a blacksmith, assistant, iron, steel, blankets, &c., furnished them, with an annuity in money, which has been regularly paid them. They therefore feel secure, as no doubt they believed there was no country provided for them, and that they would, if not killed when taken in Florida, meet a cold reception in the West.

The Osages are the only tribe within this superintendency who, to any extent, depend upon the chase for subsistence. They continue to make their fall and summer hunts. The buffaloes have receded back so far, since the emigration of other tribes on the frontier, that every year they have to extend their hunting excursions to obtain even a scanty supply, and that at the risk of falling in with the wild tribes of the prairie, whose only dependence for a living is upon the buffalo. One or two bands of the Osages have shown a disposition to make corn. Great exertions are making by their agent to induce them to give up their hunting life, which, with the scarcity of game, may produce a favorable change.

By treaty stipulations, the Government, have generously provided funds, to be invested in agricultural implements, mechanical purposes, and stock animals, with a fund for education. The first object of the agent has been directed to prevail on the Osages to fence in their grounds, and raise corn, &c. This is doing to some extent. Next spring it is designed to furnish them with a portion of stock animals, when it is believed they will keep them for increasing their stock. Great complaints have been made by other Indian tribes, as well as our own citizens, of depredations by the Osages. This can be prevented in no way so effectually as by turning their attention to habits of industry, and thereby employing them at home. The country they own, although inferior to other parts of the Indian country, has notwithstanding a sufficient portion of good land for all farming purposes, and in extent of country is greatly beyond even the wants of an Indian.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, with the Quapaws, who are located immediately adjoining each other, with the Cherokees on one side and Missouri on the other, constitute what is termed the Neosho sub-agency. The country they occupy, though small, lies compact, and is both ample in extent of territory and fertility of soil for the wants of the small tribes for whom it is designed. Each of those bands cultivates separately. They have blacksmiths to do their work, and one of them a farmer to aid them in preparing their grounds and giving them a general knowledge of farming. They raise corn, beans, vegetables of different kinds, and also raise wheat, which grows well in their country. One of the tribes has a good grist and saw mill. Flour is manufactured to a considerable extent at these mills. Being located so near the Missouri line, the citizens have large quantities of wheat manufactured into flour at these mills. There is no tribe of Indians that could be more comfortable than those within the Neosho sub-agency. Their country is rich, healthy, and finely watered. They are, however, so near the Missouri line, where spirituous liquor can be so easily obtained, that every inducement [is] held out to them by establishing whiskey shops for their accommodation. All these temptations are not easily resisted by Indians, and prove their greatest curse.

The different tribes within this superintendency may be estimated at seventy thousand, exclusive of the wild tribes of the prairies. Amongst them may be numbered some of the best warriors. Although the military force on the frontier is very small, the most uninterrupted peace has been maintained since the emigration of the Indians. Each tribe has allotted to it a country fertile and extensive. Many of them are farmers and graziers, and take a deep interest in the welfare of our own Government, in whose hands large investments are held for the benefit of these tribes.

Justice requires at our hands that a faithful fulfilment of the various treaty obligations be strictly complied with. This done, and a mild and judicious policy observed towards the Indians, we may expect a continuance of peace, with a fair prospect of civilization, or at least improving the condition of a race of people that are entitled to our deepest sympathy.

Very respectfully,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

*Acting Superintendent Western Territory.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

(No. 35.)

CHICKASAW AGENCY, September 13, 1841.

SIR: Agreeably to regulations, I now report to you the condition of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians west. They, according to their agreement with the Choctaws, have a district in the Choctaw country, which is the southwestern part of the nation; but they have a right to settle in any part of the nation, and a large portion have settled in various parts of the country, but the larger portion have settled in the Chickasaw district. Within the last two or three months several have moved in, and a great many others are preparing to move this fall; and I think that in the course of a year nearly the whole tribe will be in their district. I have travelled pretty much over their district, and find that they generally have good water, and some very good land, well adapted to the use of Indians; but it is my opinion that there is not good land enough in the district to accommodate the whole tribe. The Chickasaws show an increased desire to cultivate the soil. Their crops bid fair at one time this year to be abundant; but, owing to the drought of nearly three months, they will not make more than a third of a crop of corn. Some fifteen or twenty have large crops of cotton, which were not so much injured. The only public workmen they have had, since their emigration to the West, are blacksmiths; three have been employed generally.

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The Chickasaws, for the last two years, have been healthy; but the first eighteen months after their arrival they were very unhealthy, and a great number of them died. In fact, all persons that come to this country are certain to have severe sickness. The Chickasaws have never yet received a general annuity, which they want at this time very much; but the situation of their funds is such, that I presume it will be impossible for them to receive one until the next year.

Gamblers and other disorderly persons have been kept out of the district; and they have had very little intoxicating drink among them, and would have less had I the force to carry my wishes into effect; but, being so far removed from any kind of force, I have to use my personal influence and force.

For the last two years the Chickasaws have been very much annoyed by various bands of Indians who intruded into their district, viz: Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Cherokees, Caddoes, Uchees, Coshattoes, and others. The ostensible business of these various bands was hunting, but they carried on an extensive trade with the Comanches and other wild tribes who are situated to the south and west of the Chickasaw district; and I have reason to believe (from the horses they brought into this country, being State-raised horses, and generally shod) that they, or the Indians they traded with, stole them from the citizens of Texas. This last winter these bands became more numerous, and much more troublesome. They commenced killing the stock of the Chickasaws, and stealing their horses; and got so strong, bold, and threatening, that the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and traders, petitioned me to have them removed forthwith. I immediately went among the various bands, and advised them to move; but all I could say to them had no effect. They at one time threatened hostilities; and the good and peaceable citizens became so alarmed, that I called on the commanding general of the second department, western division, to send,

as soon as possible, troops to protect the frontier, and move those hands off; which request was complied with in the last of April, May, and the first part of June. The troops left the Chickasaw district about the 15th of June; since which time some of the Indians have returned, and have stolen some fine horses and some negroes. Two negro men have been stolen from Blue river in the last ten days.

About five weeks since, some of the citizens of the republic of Texas, well armed, crossed to the north side of Red river and killed two Indians, a man and a woman; the other Indians made their escape, but their property was all destroyed. Two or three weeks afterwards, a company of about sixty or eighty Texans, well armed, crossed Red river above the mouth of the False Washita, and scoured the country between the Washita and Red river, committing depredations upon some of the houses of the Chickasaws.

The situation of the Chickasaw country is such, that it will be impossible for them to live in peace and safety without they have protection from the United States; the southwestern part of their district is the great outlet and inlet to the mean and disaffected of all tribes north, and Spaniards and wild Indians in the south and west.

Very respectfully,

A. M. M. UPSHAW, C. A.

To Maj. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

*Acting Superintendent W. T.*

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(No. 36.)

CREEK AGENCY, *September 30, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, the following report of the Indians embraced within this agency.

As regards the Creeks, I feel the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you that perfect harmony prevails amongst all parties of the nation. The ill feelings and jealousy which existed between the two parties, the Upper and Lower towns, and which at one time threatened to terminate only in bloodshed, are entirely removed, and the most sincere friendship exists among them. Their old established rule and custom of each party holding their own general council, and in all cases acting independent of each other, has been done away, the whole nation at present being represented in one general council by the chiefs of the different towns; Roly McIntosh, the chief of the Lower towns, or McIntosh party, presiding as the acknowledged chief of the united towns and the whole Creek nation.

This council meets annually, and revises and passes such laws as affect the interests of the nation at large. Before it, individuals present their claims and receive redress for grievances. Its general character is that of a court of justice; its decisions are, however, imperative, and from it there is no appeal. The laws passed by it remain in force for a year, at which time, if they are discovered to be inefficacious, they are repealed or abolished altogether.

The character of the Creeks, as an agricultural people, has already been noticed. An oppressive drought which occurred this year will reduce the crops at least one-half of what they would have raised had the season been



favorable. However, from the rich and alluvial nature of the land they cultivate, they will yet obtain sufficient for their own consumption.

The happiness and general welfare of the nation have been greatly promoted by a law which was enforced by the last general council; this was for the suppression of the sale and use of all ardent spirits in the Creek country. In spite of all the precaution and vigilance of the military at Forts Gibson and Smith, whiskey, in large quantities, was at all times introduced into the Indian country; and there was not an assemblage of the Indians, met for the purpose of transacting business, but what large numbers of them could be seen beastly intoxicated—so much so, that it really was a matter of difficulty to do any business, in consequence of the chiefs' indulging in the use equally as much as the common Indians. The benefits of it have already become visible. Heretofore, scarcely a night passed but what were heard the yells and whoops of drunken Indians; now, all is quiet, and there is every probability of that "bane" of the Indian, whiskey, being fully abolished from the use of the inhabitants of the Creek nation.

The Creeks have now one mill in operation; one more will be erected so soon as funds are received for that purpose. I would respectfully solicit the attention of the Department to the subject. The Creeks were entitled, by treaty stipulations, to have four railway mills; they were, however, considered to be ineffective, as they were liable to become out of order, and at best would last but for a short time. It was considered preferable to erect two horse mills in their place; I accordingly employed a millwright for that purpose, (whose contract I referred you to.) No money, however, has ever been received for that purpose. I respectfully request that the amount may be remitted as soon as possible. The mill grinds well, and it is greatly frequented by the Indians.

As regards the Seminoles, they are generally comfortably located upon the lands of the Deep fork. They appear contented, and have this year raised considerable quantities of corn and the generality of garden vegetables. Their crops are better than those of the Creeks, as they suffered less from the drought. The last emigrants of the Seminoles have expressed much satisfaction with their new homes, and appear perfectly contented. They have been favored with very good health since their arrival—a circumstance quite unusual at this season. They have received, in part, the articles allowed them by the stipulations. I have, however, to state that all the linseys and frocks were consumed at the last issue. A large quantity more will be required. The Seminoles have seven or eight hundred acres of excellent land, under a good fence, in corn, and all are comfortably situated in log cabins, erected out of the funds appropriated for that purpose, from which they have derived much benefit, and have given more satisfaction than any I have expended in the country.

I am, &c.

JAMES LOGAN, *Creek Agent.*

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,  
*Acting Sup't Indian Territory.*

(No. 37.)

OSAGE SUB-AGENCY, *August 1, 1841.*

SIR: The Osages inhabit a country fifty miles in extent north and south, and running west, for quantity, I know not how far. Between their

eastern boundary and the State of Missouri is a reservation of Cherokee land, fifty miles north and south by twenty-five east and west. The Osage reservation is watered by the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers, besides several smaller streams, all running from a northwest to a southeast course across their country. These streams afford sufficient quantity of excellent timber to supply all their wants as agriculturists; of this there are every species of the oak, some cotton wood, black walnut, elm, &c. A large portion of their country is prairie, and most of it very rich soil.

The Osages numbered, at the payment of their annuity in March last, 1,484 men, 1,436 women, and 1,375 children—making in all 4,301 souls. They depend on the chase entirely for a subsistence. Their women make some corn, beans, and pumpkins, which they raise entirely with hoes, in the edges of the timber adjoining the prairies. This is done before they leave home on their summer hunt, which is about the first of June; and a scanty subsistence is raised in this way. I have known them for the last two years to purchase of their white neighbors in Missouri. By their treaty of 1839, they are given stock animals, hogs and cattle, which, by the language of the treaty, were to have been given to "each head of a family," so fast as they made agricultural settlements. They have, however, received two hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of stock hogs, very few of which remain to them. There are some of their chiefs and considerate men who have expressed a wish to live (as they say) like white men—to fence and plough their land, raise hogs, cattle, &c. To enable them to make these fields, they should have the wagons, carts, teams, and tools, estimated for to work with. After that time, they might receive their stock animals.

I am decidedly of opinion that their mills should be built for them without delay; at least the saw mill, where lumber could be had to build the houses for chiefs, named in the treaty of 1839. The prices of these buildings, as specified in the treaty, are so small that houses cannot be built of much duration or comfort. General Arbuckle is supposed to be a man well acquainted with the manners, habits of life, &c., of Western Indians, and more particularly the wants and necessities of the Osages; and why he has, in making the treaty of 1839, given them stock animals, wagons, carts, teams of oxen, and farming implements of various descriptions, without a farmer to learn them the use of these things, I am at a loss to conceive. I would therefore beg leave to suggest the propriety of using a portion of their school funds (say \$1,000 or \$1,500 per year) for the hire of a farmer, with a few additional laborers, to assist them in their farming operations for a few years.

Hitherto these people have lived in the world without law, or the fear of God before their eyes; and, in consequence, have repeatedly sinned against their neighbors, and for several years past have drank much more than formerly. The venders of whiskey are to be found at almost every other house, from the Cowskin to Missouri river, near the boundary line. If those persons, who, I doubt not, would like much to be called gentlemen, and who have many complaints to make of the predatory visits of Indians to their neighborhood, would take some measures to remove or otherwise prevent their worse than Indian neighbors from *keeping and selling whiskey to Indians*, for the last piece of money they may have, and then their property at a sacrifice, they would perhaps have less cause of complaint.

The Osages have called on me to assist them in making laws to restrain their mischievous young men. The necessity of this course has been



forced upon them by circumstances too strong to be resisted. They are now nearly surrounded by neighbors, who all have laws for their Government, and who have many causes of complaint against them. I shall be careful to provide a clause to prevent the introduction, or at least the sale of spirits in their country.

The Osages have done but little this year in the way of improvement. They are clamorous for their mills, houses, &c.; all will stand still until they get them. I have not the field notes of survey, or I would give you a map of their country, and show the sites of the smith's shop and trading-house. Their smiths have, since the completion of their buildings, been employed in repairing their few old farming implements—hoes, axes, some iron wedges, guns, traps, &c.; upon the two last of which they yet depend mostly for their support. Considerable of these repairs have been done. As they have been without a smith for many years, I have thought it proper to employ, instead of one of their blacksmiths, a gunsmith. This, I think, will be necessary for several years yet to come.

The Osages I do not consider a warlike people, though they are, and have been for several years past, at war with the Pawnees, with whom they had treaties of peace. They complain that the Pawnees were the first aggressors by stealing their horses, for which the Osages took their scalps. They believe it impossible for peace to exist between the two people.

They also have some complaint against the Delaware people, with whom they have treaties of peace. The Osages charge the Delawares with having killed eight of their people, and that, too, while they were seated and eating with them. This killing took place in April, 1840, [at] some place south of Arkansas river, as two small hunting parties were returning home, one of Delawares, the other Osages. I shall leave here in a few days with some of the principal men of Osages, to visit our Delaware neighbors, and try, if possible, to settle this matter.

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(N o. 38.

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, *August 1, 1841.*

SIR : In compliance with the regulations, I herewith submit the ordinary annual statement of the affairs of this sub-agency.

The Quapaws at the late payment numbered 215—ten less than were reported last year. This variation is owing to the fact that many of them are constantly moving backwards and forwards between their proper homes and the camps of their straggling relations on Red river; and it is probable that, in consequence of the recent efforts to remove the intruders from the Choctaw lands in that neighborhood, the roll will show a much larger number next year. I have not been long enough among them to judge of their comparative condition; but their farmer thinks that, upon the whole, they have improved during the last year. The number of acres cultivated is not larger, nor the amount of produce raised; but more of them are disposed to work, and many of them have lately shown a strong desire to raise stock. There is reason to hope that efforts now in progress to assist these last will prove successful.

The number of the Senecas (175) is precisely the same as that last reported. They appear to be decidedly retrograding. Many houses are going

to ruin, fences tumbling down, and farms once flourishing overgrown with weeds. The cause of all this is a curious instance of the evil that may result from schemes, apparently judicious, for the improvement of Indians. Before removing to their present location, being already pretty well advanced in agriculture, they were promised, as an inducement to further exertion, a grist and saw mill. The mills were built, but unfortunately there were no others in that part of the country; consequently, the white settlers from adjoining counties in Missouri and Arkansas flocked in with grain and timber, and the mills soon yielded a handsome revenue—the tolls of the grist mill alone amounting in good seasons to nearly two quarts of meal per day to each individual of the tribe, double the ordinary flour ration allowed to privates in the army. Many an industrious and well-disposed Indian has been induced first to give up labor as unnecessary, and next to sell his surplus meal for whiskey. There are two distilleries in Missouri, near the Seneca line, ready to absorb these toll grains, and it is said one of them is supported and carried on entirely by grain bought from and whiskey sold to the Indians. To such a pitch had this matter reached when I arrived, that every Monday, the day on which the tolls are distributed, three-fourths of these unfortunate people might be seen drunk about the mill. Since then the severe drought has diminished the receipts from this quarter to a mere trifle, and measures are in contemplation which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent the recurrence of this evil.

There are 225, in all, of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees. Nearly all of them are industrious, and live comfortably. Many have wheat, corn, and oats, to sell. I cannot state the number of acres in cultivation, but it is larger than it was last year. There is scarcely a drunkard among them, and a body of men more truly respectable cannot be easily found in any country. \* \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. LUCE.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG, Act'g Sup't W. T.

(No. 39.)

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN,

*Detroit, October 18, 1841.*

SIR:

There is little left for me to say at present, relative to the condition of the Indians of this region, after the voluminous reports made to you from year to year by my predecessor. No material change has taken place in their relations within the past year. About sixty of the Ottawas, who had taken up their residence on the British side of Lake Huron, have returned, and report that more are dissatisfied with their situation there, and disposed to come back, on assurance that the Government will use no coercive measures to remove them west of the Missouri, of which they have extreme dread. I ventured to intimate to them the possibility of the President being able to procure for them some other favorable location, in the vicinity of kindred tribes, &c. This hope, with the promise that they were not to be immediately removed, seemed somewhat to relieve their anxiety. I am apprehensive that they can never be induced to emigrate to the west of the Missouri, without force, and even then most of them would endeavor to

make their escape to Canada. The time is not very distant, however, when the Ottawas, between the Grand river and the Manistee, must vacate their present locations and leave the State, unless they take up their residence in the vicinity of Mackinac. The region between the Grand Traverse and Thunder bay, (on the peninsula of Michigan,) with the country north of the straits of Mackinac, will neither be purchased nor settled by the whites for ten or perhaps twenty years to come; so that there is no urgent necessity for removal on that account. The immediate question therefore is, what action would be most beneficial to the Indians themselves? And the solution, in my apprehension, is involved in many difficulties. I have for years looked with alarm upon the policy of congregating so many and various tribes on our Southwestern frontiers; the danger is not only imminent to the Indians among themselves, but also to our sparse and ill-protected settlements; and that there has not as yet been any serious outbreak is, in my opinion, no guarantee of future safety; for Indians are timid and cautious, until they ascertain both their own strength and that of their neighbors; and I am fearful that, unless a strong force be maintained among them, we shall experience much trouble ere many more years elapse. It gave me, therefore, unfeigned pleasure to learn that it was in contemplation to establish an Indian colony in the Northwest, where neighboring and friendly tribes could be brought in juxtaposition without throwing them too suddenly or in great masses together; such a movement is called for by humanity as well as by sound policy. A considerable number of these Indians have made commendable advances towards civilization; some are worthy members of Christian churches, and a general desire pervades them to have their children educated; for in this they now believe consists the only hope of their preservation. Several have already purchased land, and many more are saving their money for the same purpose. A respectable portion of them also seem very desirous to become citizens, and settle on their own farms, under the protection and sanction of our laws; and there is much solicitude evinced, by many of our best citizens, "that a remnant of them should be saved." Petitions to the State Legislature are, I understand, in a course of preparation, claiming for such as procure farms the rights of citizenship, and deprecating any effort to have them at present removed, as many are making rapid progress toward civilization, &c. I was highly gratified with their general conduct and deportment at the payments; for I anticipated sad scenes of intoxication and rioting; but there was comparatively little excess of any kind, and I believe they carried off half their money to their wintering grounds.

My opportunities, since my appointment, for thorough investigation into their actual condition and prospects, have not been sufficient to satisfy my own mind as to the basis and strength of their purpose to emerge from their past estate; but I have strongly exhorted them to persevering efforts in this respect, assuring them of the sympathy and fostering aid of the Government.

Too much consequence has been attached to the British post on the Manitoline islands; and, through sources worthy of entire confidence. I have long since been assured that it would have been withdrawn years ago, were it not for the noise our people made respecting it, combined with the efforts of the officers of the British Indian department to magnify its importance, and cause their Government to believe that the faith of the nation was pledged to furnish annual presents to the surround-

ing tribes, for their services during the last war. Their object in this is simply to perpetuate their own lucrative offices. My decided opinion is, that if, in lieu of the excitement which has been kept up on this subject by our press and people, the Government had annually placed \$1,000 worth of provisions at the disposal of the agents at Mackinac and the Sault de St. Marie, and permitted them to have used their influence in inducing as many Indians as possible to go to partake of the bounties of Queen Victoria, the parties would very soon have become disgusted with one another. At all events, I am confident that some such expedient would have been the most effectual remedy; and, were it *quietly* undertaken *even now*, the establishment would either be broken up or abandoned by the Indians within two years. \* \* \* \*

Several changes have, of late, been made within the superintendency, as you are aware, and I feel much confidence that hereafter the benevolent designs of the Government will be faithfully and efficiently carried out. The services of the physicians and blacksmiths are very essential, and always highly valued by the Indians. The present carpenter (who is also a cooper) will, I think, render himself quite serviceable; and, although the farmers have heretofore not given much satisfaction, there is no reason why it should continue so, and I hope, ere long, to see this branch rendered eminently useful.

I have had several interviews with the chiefs of the Swan-creek and Black-river Chippewas. About 200 of them are yet in this region; that is, 108 remain in the vicinity of Black-river, and another band of 107 have crossed the St. Clair river, and partly joined the colony of British Methodists, nearly opposite to Fort Gratiot. A few of those who have remained on our side have bought farms, and are determined to become citizens; the residue wander about, doing little good, and must, ere long, be removed somewhere. They complain earnestly that they have been deceived, both in the letter of the treaty and the bad faith in which it was carried out. The Government will have to extend its bountiful aid to them ere long, else many of them must perish; yet they have great dread of crossing the Missouri. Should the policy of removal west of this river be discontinued, and a new colony established, you will no doubt endeavor to have the plan matured in the course of the ensuing winter. And I hope you will pardon me for suggesting, that it might be well for you to call to Washington some individuals best acquainted with the country, Indian character, &c., so as to have near you the talent and information which so grave a subject demands; and, in my opinion, you can find no man better informed and more capable, in this respect, than Governor Doty, of Wisconsin. If an experienced and judicious missionary could also be consulted, it might be useful, (and would no doubt give much gratification to the Christian community,) especially if a revision of the whole system be in contemplation; and, I presume, the sooner the general policy is laid upon a permanent basis the better.

Several applications have been made at this office, on behalf of the Indians of Grand river, for a sub-agent; and, if they are to be permitted to remain for any length of time in their present locations, one should be appointed (his salary need not exceed \$500) who can act both as agent and interpreter; for there is no person in that region to mediate between them and the whites, although they are in constant contact, and often imposed upon. The Indians within the sub-agency of Sault St. Marie, who reside near

the village, suffer materially from the baneful effects of ardent spirits; and I am pleased to learn that it is in contemplation to remove the Methodist mission and school to a distance of some fifteen miles from the falls. This would be a decided advantage in every respect; and I have no doubt a considerable settlement would soon be formed around them, of the more respectable, from the different bands; but, in order to effect this desirable movement, they must abandon their present improvements and build anew. This will require some funds, of which they are very short. If the department will pay them next season the appraised value of the old improvements, they will manage to procure whatever more may be necessary. This has been promised by Mr. Brockway, the principal missionary, with whom I have conversed at large on the subject. Your decision on this subject will be earnestly looked for, and I hope it will be favorable.

These Indians, generally, make some progress in the cultivation of the soil and manufacture of maple sugar; which, with their fine fish, might enable them to live comfortably; but, as you have herewith the sub-agent's annual report and accounts, I forbear troubling you with further details.

Herewith are forwarded the annual returns of Mr. Hulbert, the sub-agent of Saganaw. His report indicates that but little change has taken place in the condition of the bands within that district. They are without schools or missionaries, and rather deteriorating, from their over free intercourse with rum dealers, who abound in all the villages around them. Their reserves are secured to them by treaty until July, 1843, when it will become necessary and best to remove them. The sub-agent, &c., is active and faithful in doing all he can for their benefit; but either their moral or physical improvement, where they now are, is hopeless. Their soil is fertile; so that, with the labors of the blacksmith and farmers, they generally live comfortably. \* \* \* \*

These (the Chippewas of Mississippi) Indians have enjoyed general health during the past year, and they would be enabled to live in comparative comfort, were it not for their constant troubles with the Sioux, which keep them in very restless and unfavorable circumstances for advancement towards civilization; and strong efforts will, I hope, be made to put a stop to this exterminating war. \* \* \* \*

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART,  
*Act'g Sup't Indian Affairs.*

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD,  
*Com. Indian Affairs.*

(No. 40.)

OFFICE OF SAGANAW SUB-AGENCY,

*Detroit, October 15, 1841.*

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the War Department, I have the honor to transmit a brief report relating to the Saganaw sub-agency for the past year. Little or no changes have taken place in the condition, habits, or occupation, of the several bands, since my last annual report. Some few of the said bands manifested a desire to cultivate sufficient land to supply the necessary vegetables and corn for their own consumption.



For all such, lands were prepared, say seventy acres, which proves very productive.

The appropriation of the \$2,000 for the payment of overseer, of farmers, blacksmith, assistant, &c., together with the aid of the smith's shop, afford abundant means to supply the Indians with all necessary farming utensils, cattle, &c.

The blacksmith and assistant have been constantly employed the past year in repairing all necessary work brought to the shop by Indians, and manufacturing articles useful to the Indians; which are distributed among them as their necessities require, and for their greatest benefit. I am happy to state that general health has prevailed among them during the past year; and my opinion is, that no tribes possess greater facilities to acquire the comforts of life than they, would they improve them. \* \* \*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HULBURT,

*Acting Sub-Agent.*

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,

*Acting Sup. Indian Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.*

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(No. 41.)

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, September 1, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with those paragraphs of the revised regulations of the Indian department, requiring certain reports and statements to be annually furnished in time to reach the War Department, by the 1st day of October, I have the honor to present the following report, in connexion with the account, abstract, estimate, &c., enclosed:

It will be recollected that the Sacs and Foxes were stated, in my last annual report, to have been for some time existing in a state of much discord and domestic embarrassment. These commotions, which found their origin in a dispute as to the mode of payment and subsequent disposition of the annuities due said tribes for the past year, were principally attributable to a rivalry among the trading interest, and the different opinions entertained, by those licensed in the trade, in regard to that mode promising the greatest certainty of payment to themselves, for the credits they had already extended to the Indians to a large amount. The effort to make the payment, soon after attempted, appeared to increase the confusion among them; which, in fact, seemed to find cause for renewed animosity at every occasion on which they were assembled. These dissensions, so injurious to their own happiness, and so perplexing to those charged with transacting among them the business of the Government, have at last, as was specially reported at the time, been happily adjusted; and, although a degree of jealousy is still, at times, seen to manifest itself, I am quite sanguine in the belief that it will become gradually extinct, the Indians having had such ample means of testing the futility of disputes like those which have agitated them.

Much, moreover, may and should be done towards restoring and maintaining a perfect harmony, by judicious efforts, after they shall have acquired a new residence, as must happen from the anticipated treaty, by locating them as much in a body as possible, and by confining all their trading-houses within certain established limits, of no greater extent than absolutely requisite. By this means, and by selecting such a site for their



smith shops and other public buildings as will aim chiefly at their convenience in one particular neighborhood, much of that evil may be remedied which has lately attained among them—of breaking up into small parties, subject to some petty chief, whose motive for so doing is, generally, that some equal has set him the example.

The iniquity practised upon these Indians by those depraved and lawless individuals, who hover upon the confines of their country, engaged in the detestable occupation of providing them with whiskey, seems unabated, but rather, judging from the increased drunkenness, among them is progressing, in the prospect of full remuneration at the treaty. Laws would seem useless, when the ingenuity in evading them is only paralleled by the success, and where the Indians themselves, although advised and urged to pay no accounts incurred in that traffic, yet, from an unwillingness to offend any of those who reside in such close proximity, and from a fear that the further supply might otherwise be prevented, are accustomed to liquidate these demands with a most scrupulous integrity.

Extensive infractions of the intercourse act in that section, prohibiting the surveying, marking of trees, and otherwise designating boundaries within the Indian territory, have been for several months past, and still are, constantly occurring. Information of the intended treaty having become extensively circulated has caused this portion of the country to be visited by large numbers of persons, some of whom occasion much annoyance to the Indians, besides committing acts in direct violation of the laws of the United States. Of the intruders who have settled upon Indian lands, and have been frequently warned to remove therefrom, with most ample assurances of what would be the final result of pertinacity on their part, none have removed since my late special report upon the subject. I earnestly hope, as I then recommended, that no delay will be suffered in taking the necessary measures to convince these people of the potency of the law.

No incident has occurred, of which I have been informed, since my last annual report, tending to disturb that harmony between the Sacs and Foxes and their neighboring tribes, so essential to the repose and safety of our own frontier. An enmity, the origin of which cannot be traced, from its remoteness, still existed between them and the Sioux; and the fact that no recent collision has taken place among them is attributable to the lack of opportunity rather than the want of inclination, or from any evidence of a more friendly spirit. This latter tribe, in fact, seem to be regarded by all their neighbors as an Ishmaelitic race; while the Sacs and Foxes maintain the most friendly relations with every other contiguous tribe, if we except the Winnebagoes. An ill feeling has for some years subsisted against this tribe, engendered by the active part they were induced to take during the Black Hawk war. But the promptitude with which the Government has heretofore interposed its authority, when violence has been resorted to between them, no doubt exerts the principal influence in obviating the frequent recurrence of hostile acts.

Of the two mills erected under the second article of the treaty of 1837 (and both of which were destroyed) one has been since rebuilt. A bolt for the manufacture of flour has been attached to it, and is now almost completed. Much of the wheat raised in their fields last season has been taken to this mill during the summer by the Indians; but, for want of a bolt, it of course produced but indifferent flour. A large quantity of wheat is

expected to be raised upon their farm next season, and, even in view of a previous cession of their lands, it is not probable that their removal will be completed before they will have derived some advantage from their mills in the manufacture of it.

The present appearance and condition of the Indian farm, while it reflects much credit upon the judgment and industry of the worthy individual who conducts it, also promises to afford the Indians much gratification for the outlay it has occasioned, as well as to preserve many of them from much suffering, by a judicious distribution of the surplus produce among the most indigent, according to their necessities. The farm has been much enlarged since last winter, and the entire quantity of ground enclosed, amounting to 177 acres, is now under cultivation, excepting about 17 acres used as pasture. One hundred and ten acres have been broken this season, and upwards of 100 enclosed, requiring nearly 19,000 rails: 75 acres are in corn—30 being what is called sod crop, the remainder upon land cultivated last year. The whole of this last is intended for distribution, and is expected to yield at least 35 bushels per acre, the prospect having been somewhat injured by a severe storm of wind in July. Fifteen acres (of sod, mostly) were sowed in oats, and have yielded about 20 bushels per acre. About 500 bushels of potatoes, and 800 of turnips, will, it is hoped, be spared for distribution. But the cultivation which appears to render greatest satisfaction to the Indians is that of two acres in watermelons. About one-half of those residing on the Des Moines are alternately invited once in each week, and several hundred melons issued to them. As this is, perhaps, the only article which they prefer to whiskey, they readily come several miles to procure them. Two beeves have been killed and three others are fattening for the Indians. Although aware of the intention of holding a treaty with these Indians, I thought it inexpedient to permit so large a portion of valuable land to lie idle during the winter; and, therefore, arrangements were made for seeding 90 acres in fall wheat. In fact, the wheat is already harrowed in upon upwards of 40 acres, and the rest will be completed as rapidly as it can be got in. Should this expected cession be obtained, I hardly presume that the treaty would be ratified, and the land abandoned by the Indians, much before another harvest. Owing to the excessive rains of last fall, it was impossible to raise any wheat, even for consumption of the farm.

The smiths have been appropriately employed at their respective duties. Owing to the proximity of so great a portion of the tribe, they, especially the gunsmith, are generally kept quite assiduously occupied by the Indians.

From want of means other than mere conjecture for obtaining information as to the population of these tribes, I am unable to furnish an accurate statement. I think, however, there can be nothing to cause it to vary much from the estimate reported by me last year. Neither have I astronomical, geographical, or other data, whereon to construct a map, as required by the regulations. This agency is about 17 miles due west from a point one and a half mile south of our post town, (Fairfield.) Three villages are respectively 5, 6, and 7 miles west of this, on the bank of the Des Moines; a fourth, 25 miles distant, north of west, on the same river; a fifth, 10 miles north of the last mentioned, on Skunk river; and the sixth, on the Iowa, from 60 to 70 miles distant from this agency. The Soap-creek mills lie south, across the Des Moines, and seven miles distant.

The Sacs and Foxes, in their manners, their social relations, and their

national customs and peculiarities, are, perhaps, a wilder race, and less reclaimed from their primitive barbarity, than any of the red nations which, with the same advantages of contiguity, have had equal means of imitating the vices and virtues of civilization, and of engrafting its comforts upon their own habits of life. Possessing a delightful country, abounding in great varieties of game, though less valuable than formerly in that respect, it is hardly to be expected that they could be easily persuaded to exchange the gratifications of the chase, so congenial to their minds, and in which much of their time is passed, for the less exciting pursuits of agriculture, of general domestic industry, and of intellectual cultivation. Still, with all their wildness, they are a people possessing many estimable and redeeming characteristic features; and it should be a subject of deep solicitude, that they be efficiently protected from the villany of those who are rapidly wasting and depraving them by the murderous draught of intoxication. That untutored ferocity which, in war and among their enemies, derives the most exquisite delight from the highest refinement of agony and torture inflicted upon their victims, in peace, and among friends, is replaced by the most bland and amiable deportment. They are emphatically a religious community; are, with a rare exception, very honest; and of the sincerity of the friendship cherished by at least the mass of them towards our Government and people there need exist no doubt.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN BEACH,

*U. S. Indian Agent.*

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,

*Gov. of Iowa, Sup't Ind. Affairs; Burlington.*

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(No. 42.)

LA POINTE SUB-AGENCY, *September 30, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, in compliance with the regulations of the department of Indian Affairs, the following report:

La Pointe, the present site of the sub-agency for the Chippewas of Wisconsin, is situated on Magdaline island, the largest of a group consisting of about twenty, called the "Apostles," in Chequamegon's bay, 90 miles from Fond du lac, the western extremity of Lake Superior, and about 400 from Sault St. Marie, at the foot of the lake, which is at present the office to which letters are sent, and about 1,700 miles from the seat of Government. The population, exclusive of Indians, is nearly 400 souls, principally Canadians and their descendants. There are two missionary establishments, in one of which a school is constantly taught and instruction given gratuitously, and two places of public worship. There are no buildings or fixed property of any description belonging to the Government. Annuities to the amount of \$31,000, in money, goods, provisions, &c., are paid here annually, to "Chippewas of Mississippi," who number about 3,000 souls. These annuities are of great importance to the Indians; but I regret to state that, in consequence of being called together to receive them, some of them from great distances, so late in the season, the benefits they might otherwise derive from these payments are in a great measure lost. In many cases there is ample evidence of its being a decided injury to the recipients. The autumn is to them the most important season; and, if they fail then to make

the necessary provision to meet the rigorous winters of this latitude, their sufferings are often very severe. Depredations on the property of whites, which have latterly been much complained of, generally have their origin here.

The Indians attached to this sub-agency have, during the year, been engaged in their customary pursuits, and it has been a general time of health with them. Hostile collisions with their old enemies, the Sioux, have been frequent as heretofore, and these serve to keep the border in a continued state of excitement. An attack made by the latter in May last on the little band at Pokagama, the details of which, contained in the copy of a communication from J. Russell, were transmitted to your office on the 20th July last, has almost wholly dispelled the hopes which, from the desire they and a few others in their vicinity had recently expressed for the adoption of civilized pursuits, were deemed well founded, that much might be done by the means within our reach to ameliorate their condition, and that their example might have a beneficial influence on other portions of the tribe. Many, among whom are those who had previously manifested strong aversion to the *white man's habits*, assembled there in the spring, for the purpose of availing themselves of the assistance of the farmer in preparing ground and planting; and he was directed, in case the team furnished him and his own services were insufficient to prepare land for all who desired it, to hire such additional teams and hands as would be necessary, and to afford them every facility and encouragement in his power. By his and the kind and gratuitous aid of the missionaries, many new fields were fenced and broke up, and considerable quantities of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables planted. The Indians, considering their previous habits, went to work with a degree of cheerfulness and energy highly creditable. The season was favorable, and gave promise of an ample reward to their exertions. But these flattering prospects were doomed to be blighted in the bud. In an evil hour the enemy came upon the unsuspecting little colony, and drove them from their peaceful homes, again to seek in former haunts a precarious subsistence from the chase. This attack on the Chippewas, I have no doubt, was made in retaliation for one made by them on the Sioux at St. Peter's a few weeks before, in which a chief and his son, of the latter tribe, lost their lives. Though, according to a recognised rule of justice, as practised among the Indians, which discriminates not between the innocent and guilty, it is much to be regretted the act should have been expiated on this inoffensive little band; the more, as no assurances that can be given them of protection for the future can induce them to return to their homes; and I know of no other suitable place, promising greater security, where they can be located. They have taken no part for several years in the unhappy affrays between their tribes and the Sioux, though they have been frequent sufferers thereby.

Considerable damage was done to the property of white people at Pokagama by the Sioux; and a Chippewa half-breed, living like a white man, was fired at several times, and badly wounded, besides losing considerable of his property. I have understood it to be the intention of the half-breeds, who have recently held here several meetings on the subject, to fit out a war party to avenge this injury, in case it fails to elicit the notice of the public authorities. In view of these facts, some action seems to be called for on the part of the Government, if for no other reason than to prevent a repetition of such acts in future.

The fishing trade, which has been extensively carried on for a few years past by the American Fur Company and others on Lake Superior, has this year been in a great measure abandoned, in consequence of the great decline in the price of the article. The effect will be severely felt by the Lake Indians, who had, from the rapid impoverishment of game and the general inadaptation of their lands to cultivation, been forced to resort to fishing. The equitable manner in which this traffic was conducted had a highly favorable influence on the nation, and I have no doubt contributed more than any other cause towards the improvement observable in their condition within the last few years. So rapidly is the game diminishing throughout this region of country generally, that the Indian is no longer able to provide himself with necessaries by hunting, as formerly; and he will no doubt in a few years be forced to change his habits or location. In either case, the inexhaustible fisheries of Lake Superior will afford him the means of a livelihood the most consonant to his habits and feelings; and the tendency of the change would be, judging from the experience of the past, gradually to raise him from his present degradation.

It would have a beneficial effect, it is believed, to extend the purchase contemplated to be made from the Indians, of the remainder of their country in the State of Michigan, so as to include that claimed by the bands of Vieux Deserte, La Pointe and Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin. If it is contemplated ever to extinguish their title, a more favorable time could not be chosen to effect it, as they are now very desirous of selling, and they are all more or less connected with the bands of the Auce and Outanagon. The extent of country claimed by each is very equally proportioned to their numerical strength; so that the provisions of a treaty might equitably be made to extend to all alike, without reference to geographical distinctions.

I have not, in consequence of the postponement of the payment to these Indians to so late a day, been able to obtain a correct list of their numbers in time to accompany this report. In 1839, from actual returns and estimates, they were reported at 5,532 souls; but, from later, and, as I believe, more correct information, the number is supposed to be much greater, and will reach about 6,500. Two or three bands which were then supposed to be within the limits of Michigan were not returned; and some of those more remote, whose numbers were estimated, were stated much too low. The acting superintendent of Michigan, on the 30th September, 1840, reports 2,200 Chippewas in that superintendency west of Chocolate river—the boundary of the cession of 28th March, 1836, viz: 200 on the Isle Royal, and 2,000 on the peninsula. The report of the sub-agent at St. Marie, for the same year, shows the latter, consisting entirely of the Auce and Outanagon bands, to amount to 300 souls; and, judging from personal observation, the number is believed to be stated correctly. Isle Royal was first resorted to as a fishing station in 1837, and since then has been used in the autumn and spring by the white and half-breed population in this vicinity as such; but has never been inhabited by the Indians. Indeed, a barren, rocky island, of 45 miles in length by about 8 [in breadth,] 15 miles from the main land, covered with small scrubby timber, destitute of game, with the exception of a solitary herd of reindeer, and almost of soil, it is incapable of supporting even an Indian population.

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Very respectfully, &c.

D. P. BUSHNELL.



(No. 43.)

ST. PETER'S AGENCY, IOWA TERRITORY,

September 30, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the situation of the Indians within this agency remains much the same as former reports on the state of this agency place them. If any change is perceptible, it is for the worse. Since the specie annuity payment last May, some of the villages of the Medawakanton Sioux have indulged to excess in the use of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors. After expending a large share of their money, some have sold a great part of their flour, pork, and nearly all the corn furnished them under the treaty of 1837, for whiskey. This year the farmers report very favorably; and most of the villages interested in the treaty of 1837, under which they receive of Government five thousand five hundred dollars in provisions, request that some other articles of provisions be substituted in place of corn, of which they have raised more than sufficient for their families for the next season. They express a wish for sugar, coffee, and tea, in place of corn. In my estimate for provisions, the requisite change will be made, to meet the wishes of the Indians. The specie annuity of this year has not yet come to hand; there are also two thousand dollars in goods still back, and, owing to the very low stage of water, I am apprehensive they will not be up this season. All articles of freight for this agency should be sent up as early as the month of July, for after that time the river is so low that only the small-sized boats can get up here; and, in fact, the boats have generally, in the latter part of the season, to stop some forty miles below, and forward their freight in keels. The prices charged are also double, and often treble, the amount charged early in the season. The blacksmith and his assistant, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1830, were discharged last June. The two smiths, under the treaty of the 29th September, 1837, have been and are employed in repairing and making such articles as the Indians require. Should the treaty made by his excellency Governor Doty be approved and carried into effect, it may save the Sioux, as they will be removed further from the influence of whiskey and white settlements, both of which have a demoralizing effect on the savages. This treaty [was] made by his excellency Governor Doty with the Sissetons of Lake Travare and Sleeping-eyes band, Wahpaton of Little Rapids and Lac-qui-parle, the Wahpacoatas of Blue Earth and Cannon river, and the Medawakantons, by which it is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty millions acres of land will be acquired to the United States. The two lower bands of Sioux, who declined treating with Governor Doty, (should they not hereafter sell,) I would advise the removal of them back from the Mississippi river to a point on the river Embaratz, about thirty miles south of Wahcoota's village, or Red Wing's, and establish a manual-labor school and smith's shop near them. This place would, in a great measure, secure them from the attacks of the Chippewas; the Winnebagoes would be between them and the Sac and Fox Indians, and the whiskey trade would be in a degree cut off. The manner in which the trade with the Sioux is to be regulated by the treaty will be decidedly beneficial to the Indians. I am of opinion that the one-third of the interest on the three hundred thousand dollars, or five thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, to be expended for the benefit of the Sioux in any manner the President of the United States may direct, should be appropriated in establishing a manual-labor school, and that at or near the place to which the



Sioux will be removed, should the last treaty be confirmed. [In] my report made to your excellency this summer, you are informed of the situation and number of the Sioux, as far as they [can] be ascertained. The Chippewas still continue their attacks on the Sioux. On the night of the 27th, a small party fired into the lodges of a few Sioux encamped on the bank of the St. Peter's, within half a mile of the fort, and immediately in front of the agency house, fortunately without doing any injury to the Indians within the lodges.

The report of Mr. W. B. Kavanaugh, superintendent of the mission school at "Little Crow's village," is herewith transmitted, and marked A. Very, &c.

AMOS J. BRUCE,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,  
Supt. Ind. Affairs, Burlington, Iowa Territory.

(No. 44.)

*Extracts from a report from D. D. Mitchell, Esq., superintendent Indian affairs at St. Louis, dated 3d November, 1841, to the Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

SIR: Having been only a few days in the discharge of the duties of this office, and no annual reports, except one from Mr. Cooper, having been sent in, I have little or no official data upon which a satisfactory report could be founded.

The long vacancy which occurred in the superintendency of this district, together with the lateness of the season at which the annuities were sent, and the consequent absence of the agents and sub-agents, furnish a plausible reason for their omissions. My previous knowledge of the situations of most of the tribes, together with what information I have been able to collect from the records of this office, enables me to furnish such information as it is hoped will suffice for the present.

Where treaties do not specially provide for the payment of annuities, or any portion thereof, in goods, the wants and wishes of the Indians should be respected, and the payment made in whatever manner they may choose to require. The expense to the Government would be the same, and much trouble to the agents and ill feeling on the part of the Indians, avoided.

The annuities of the Omahas having expired by limitation leaves that band in the most abject destitution. They are exceedingly anxious to sell a portion of their lands, which it might perhaps be of importance to the Government to obtain. A portion of these lands are well adapted to agricultural purposes; and, should it be found expedient hereafter to locate any of the tribes now living north of the Missouri to the south of that river, the lands which might be thus acquired would prove a desirable residence, and one to which they would cheerfully remove.

The attention of the Government has been so often called to the free introduction of spirituous liquors into every part of the Indian country, that any remarks on that subject, in a report of this kind, will perhaps be deemed superfluous. It is nevertheless an evil which continues to be loudly complained of, and demands the most serious attention of the department. Many years' experience in the Indian trade has served to convince me that the existing laws regulating our intercourse with the Indians are wholly inadequate to prevent or even check a traffic which has been found ruinous

to the Indians, disgraceful to the Government, and highly injurious even to the traders. I will, if agreeable to the Department, prepare and recommend a plan for the reorganization of the Indian trade, which, if adopted, will, I think, correct the evils of the present system, go far towards regenerating the Indians, and certainly prove honorable to the administration.

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(No. 45.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS SUB-AGENCY, October 2, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of Indians affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowatamies, within the Council Bluffs sub-agency.

The civilization of these tribes has made but little progress within the last year. There is neither farmer nor school teacher employed by the Government within this agency, and but one blacksmith and his assistant—a half-breed. They cannot supply near all the wants of the Indians, and their shop and dwelling are in bad condition, the Government having furnished no means for the erection of those buildings.

The principal reason of these people not progressing faster in civilization is *ardent spirits*, which are kept along the line of the State of Missouri, and conveyed into the Indian country by the half-breeds.

The whiskey trade has increased double this season, and cannot be prevented by your Indian agents, unless they can have aid from the Government. The Indian will sell any thing for liquor; not unfrequently bartering off his horses, guns, and blankets, for whiskey. This practice is increasing rapidly, and the ruin of the nation certain unless a stop can be put to the introduction of spirituous liquors. The difficulties between these people and the Sioux still continue. They have lately held a talk with the Rev. Isaac McCoy on that subject, of which I suppose you will be fully advised. Notwithstanding the troubles above referred to, their women have raised a considerable quantity of corn and vegetables, and, if they do not barter them off for whiskey, and are not prevented from making their winter's hunt by the Sioux, will have enough to supply their wants. The traders keep a sufficient supply of all kinds of Indian goods, and some provisions, from whom they could be well supplied if they would lay out their money prudently. The chiefs complain that their treaty stipulations have not been complied with, and in consequence of which they have built a saw and grist mill at their own expense. That is doing a tolerably good business. Billy Caldwell, the principal business chief of this nation, and who drew a life annuity of \$1,000 per annum, died on the 27th ult. The Indians at this time are generally collected near the trading-houses, waiting for their annuity, the lateness of which prevents them from starting on their hunt as early as they otherwise would. I would respectfully suggest to your department the propriety of those payments being made earlier, as then the Indians would leave their villages for the hunting ground as soon as they get their crops secured, which is generally by the 14th September, and avoid much dissipation, by being out of the reach of those *whiskey dealers*.

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Very respectfully, &c.

STEPHEN COOPER,  
Indian Sub-Agent.

(No. 46.)

MIAMI SUB-AGENCY, INDIANA, Sept. 30, 1841.

SIR: Under the regulations of the department, it becomes my duty to report the situation of the Miami tribe, under the care of this sub-agency. In the month of August last, the Miamis lost their head chief, in the death of John B. Richardville. This tribe have suffered a loss, to them, irreparable. His talents were of the first order. It is but necessary to refer to the treaties made by him, to see with what ability he managed the affairs of his tribe. His influence with the Indians has been unbounded. With the citizens, his stern honesty and strict punctuality, as well as dignified bearing, commanded universal respect. He ardently desired his life to be prolonged, to enable him to aid in the removal of the Miamis to their new homes.

The tribe are diminishing yearly. More than half the adults who die perish by the hands of their fellow-Indians. Frequently members of the same family destroy each other during their scenes of drunkenness and riot. Nor will these murders cease until a public example is made, which would deter in a great measure others.

These Indians manifest a total unwillingness to have their numbers taken. During the council, preparatory to the payment, the chiefs or head men of each party, in an assembly of their chiefs and leading men, named the individuals composing their respective parties, so that a proper distribution can be made of their annuity. An excess of numbers is frequently discovered in some of the parties during this council; notwithstanding which, I feel assured the aggregate thus taken exceeds their number. In no case have they presented a less number than 800, while I feel assured that the whole tribe does not exceed 600 souls.

The Miamis are unwilling to encourage schools. Attempts have been made to alter their views in this matter, without success.

At each of their villages some corn, pumpkins, and potatoes, are cultivated. The labor is performed by white men. The Indians perform no labor. Not even the amusement of the chase arouses them from their inactivity and indolence. Their credit has been so unlimited that all their wants and desires were gratified, and every excess which they chose to indulge in within their reach.

The iron, steel, salt, and tobacco, furnished those Indians under treaty stipulations, do them much good. Their blacksmith is kept constantly employed in working for them, principally shoeing horses, of which they have a great number.

The two hundred dollars worth of farming utensils, furnished annually under treaty stipulations, have been sought after, by those of the Indians who have farming carried on, with much anxiety.

I cannot conceive of any method to mitigate the condition of this tribe until they are removed to a country where they can be kept from the use of ardent spirits. Owing to the too frequent use of this baneful poison, we may attribute their present degraded state, their frequent murders, and rapid diminution of numbers.

But little use is made of their mill; indeed, they are too indolent to carry to or from it. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN HAMILTON, *Sub-Agent.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.*